The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. X NO. 30 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1951 Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

OPPONENT OF COMPROMISE

A recent and characteristic photograph of Mr. Eamon De Valera, whose problems as Prime Minister of Ireland and personal background are discussed by Daniel O'Shea in this issue.

(SEE PAGE 2)

ASIA ON TOP IN SCIENCE

(SEE PAGE 4)

Tagore On The Vital Spark

BY S. B. SEN

THE bud was on the branch of the tree half-hidden among the leaves and twigs awaiting the advent of the woman; at the touch of her breath the bud wakened up and blossomed into a flower.

But what could there be in the face of the woman to inspire life into the bud? The poet refers to the tie of kinship inherent in them when the vital spark instilled life into the flower and the woman at the dawn of creation. In his conception of life Tagore considers that the life forces that we see around us in the Universe are identical at the source and in their essence. The vital spark that sets the life stream running through our veins is also at work in the Universe around where grass and foliage sprout forth and flowers blossom and life goes on dancing on the waves of the endless stream of life and death. The poet says that he feels within himself the vibration of this eternal life-force running through all things.

Tagore's sense of man's interrelationship with all living beings in the Universe was foreshadowed in one of his letters, the following extract from which would be illuminating

★

"How old is our acquaintance and intimacy with this earth? Ages ago when this earth in her youthful age raised her head out of her bath in the sea and was just saluting the Morning Sun, I gained an inspiration of life from somewhere and grew up on the fresh soil of this earth as a tree with all the freshness of new foliage. That day my whole being felt the joy of drinking the fresh rays of the Sun. Under the blue sky I felt the vibrations of the joy of an inarticulate and irrational life. In the instinctive joy of my life there appeared fresh foliage and blossoms of flowers on my boughs and limbs; the deep shadow of the rain clouds embraced the abundance of my fresh leaves like the touch of a familiar hand. This was only one of many instances of births and re-births that I gained on this earth in different ages. Whenever we have occasions to sit face to face with each other all by ourselves I am instinctively reminded of my intimate relationship with the Earth."

The same idea finds an echo in his poem "The Earth" where the poet addresses the Earth and says,

"I have been connected with you for ages. You carried me along with you intermingled with your soil when age after age you had been revolving round the Sun in ceaseless course over the limitless expanse of the sky. In me your grass and foliage have sprouted up and flowers bloomed forth in abundance and in me your trees have let fall their leaves and flowers and fruits and their fragrance."

This sense of Universalism is dealt with in elaborate details in his poem "The Earth." In his poem "To the Sea" the poet says that he seems to recall the time when lying in an embryonic stage in the womb of the mother Earth, herself as yet unborn, his existence was merged in that of the sea; and necessarily the ceaseless sound of the sea waves did not fail to make an impression upon him all through the ages. There is a hint of this sense of Universalism in his poem "Prabashee."

★

Along with this sense of Universalism there necessarily co-exists a sense of kinship between all living beings. The idea in his poem "The Flower" is based on the sense of kinship between the flower and the woman. The poet engages the flower itself to explain how the woman could be instrumental in inspiring the bud and wakening it up to blossom into a flower. The flower addresses the woman and says, "Ages ago you and I woke up one fine morning at the dawn of creation; the vital spark that instilled life into us happened to place us side by side and tuned our life to the same rhythm; and the career of our lives also proceeded along side by side. Then one day came the parting of the ways and some

(Continued on Page 23)

WEEK-END FUN

A French-Canadian lumberjack was able, by arduous labour and his observance of careful thrift, to save $100 a year. After 15 years of unremitting toil, he decided to take a little holiday, and betook himself to the big city with $1,500 in his jeans. A gambling house relieved him of it all in one hour flat.

"Well," observed the hardy woodchopper philosophically as he arose from the table, "easy come easy go."

★ ★

It was the first day on the job for the pretty blonde steno just out of business school. Her boss picked up the first of her finished letters and with a sigh said:

"You can't spell very well, can you? I see you've spelled sugar s-u-g-g-a-r."

"Oh, dear, so I have!" she exclaimed. "Now how do you suppose I came to leave out the 'h'?"

★ ★

"After we're married, darling," murmured the sweet young thing, "I'm going to be a real good wife. I'll cook, sew, darn your socks, keep the house nice and clean, and try to save money. What more could any man ask?"

"Well, nothing, I guess, unless he was evil minded."

★ ★

The banker who had gone to a doctor for a physical checkup was told to get out into the open air, so he quit his job at the bank after 35 years and bought a filling station. The first morning he was open for business a customer asked for ten gallons of gasoline.

"Where are you going?" the former banker asked.

"To Iowa City and back," was the answer.

The banker looked at him sternly and said, "Don't you think you can get along on five gallons?"

★ ★

"I don't understand how you came to marry her," a man remarked to a friend whose marriage had failed. "You admit that you didn't particularly care for her—then how did she get you?"

"Well," came the dry rejoinder, "it's not something you can explain very easily, but I suppose it must have been because she wanted me worse than I didn't want her."

★ ★

A badly-wrapped parcel of Bibles arrived at a post office, and when the mail-bag was opened the contents were scattered on the floor. Seeing the beautiful calf binding and gilt edges, a postman exclaimed: "Fancy sending a parcel of Bibles in that state. Anybody a bit religious might be tempted to pinch one."

★ ★

On the shop assistant's recommendation a man bought a cigar and left. A few minutes later he dashed back with an agonised look on his face.

"How dare you sell me a cigar like this," he gasped. "It's simply terrible."

"You've got a nerve complaining," said the shop assistant haughtily, "you've got just one of them, but we've got hundreds of the beastly things."

★ ★

"I've got a lot of things I want to talk to you about," the wife announced.

"That's nice," sighed her husband. "Usually you want to talk to me about a lot of things you haven't got."

★ ★

Artemus Ward was travelling on a slow-going Southern train soon after the Civil War.

As the conductor was punching his ticket, Artemus remarked: "Does this railroad company allow passengers to give it advice, if they do so in a respectful manner?"

The conductor replied in gruff tones that he guessed so.

"Well's", Artemus went on, "it occurred to me it would be well to detach the cowcatcher from the front of the engine, and hitch it to the rear of the train. For, you see, we are not liable to overtake a cow; but what is to prevent a cow strolling into this car and biting a passenger?".

Returning vacationer tells about being on a Boston-bound train when it stopped at a small town in New Hampshire shortly after Labour Day. Encumbered with suitcase and parcels, a woman climbed aboard alone and settled herself in the seat in front of him.

Evidently she had spent the season as cook or housekeeper at somebody's summer place, and nature's wonders had long since palled. Once settled, she turned, glarred out the window, and said with deep satisfaction: "Good-bye, woods!"

★ ★

The artist Whistler gratified a grudge against his Venetian landlady by angling for her goldfish—placed temptingly on a ledge beneath his windowsill. He caught them, fried them, and dropped them dexterously back into their bowl.

Recently I was asked to help chaperone my little 7-year-old niece's SundaySchool on a picnic.

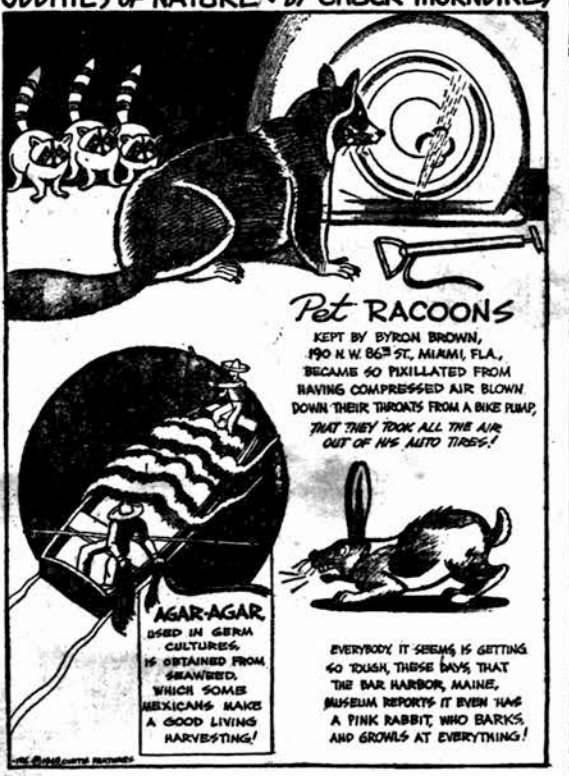
Before starting, Miss Jones, the atractive young teacher of the class, said, "Children, the bus on which we go may be crowded, so if older people are standing I want you to be polite and offer them your seats."

The bus was crowded, and an elderly man asked my little niece to sit on his lap. She looked back at her teacher and said loudly, "Miss Jones, you can have my seat.'

★ ★

From a provincial newspaper: "Reliable and hard-working clerk who is paid on Friday and is broke on Tuesday would like to exchange small loans with another who gets paid on Wednesday and is broke on Saturday."

ODDITIES OF NATURE ◆ BY CHUCK THORNDIKE,


Pet RACOONS
KEPT BY BYRON BROWN, 190 N.W. 86TH ST., MIAMI, FLA., BECAME SO PIXILLATED FROM HAVING COMPRESSED AIR BLOWN DOWN THEIR THROATS FROM A BIKE PUMP, THAT THEY TOOK ALL THE AIR OUT OF HIS AUTO TIRES!
AGAR-AGAR USED IN GERM CULTURES, IS OBTAINED FROM SEAWEED, WHICH SOME MEXICANS MAKE A GOOD LIVING HARVESTING!
EVERYBODY IT SEEMS IS GETTING SO TOUGH, THESE DAYS, THAT THE BAR HARBOR, MAINE, MUSEUM REPORTS IT EVEN HAS A PINK RABBIT, WHO BARKS, AND GROWLS AT EVERYTHING!

INSPIRING

A 41-year-old woman suing for divorce in Louisville, Ky., testified that her husband had just become tired of being married and had abandoned her. But he had always been, she hastened to add, "a perfect gentleman."

★ ★

When the County Sheriff died in Calusa, Calif., the sorrowing inmates of the county jail contributed a handsome funeral wreath which bore this inscription: "To our beloved Sheriff—from the prisoners."

★ ★

The police department of Grand Island, Neb., received a dollar bill in the mail. Accompanying it was a note from a hobo who explained it was sent in appreciation of courtesies shown him when given a free night's lodging and breakfast in the city jail.

★ ★

A burglar who rifled the juke boxes in a Hollywood cafe during the night left a note expressing his pleased surprise that "not one nickel was phony—people are getting more honest."

★ ★

When an executive of a lumber company in North Little Rock, Ark., opened his office one morning he found suspended from the safe knob a note which read: "Good safe—we couldn't get in."

★ ★

A young man in Los Angeles charged with counterfeiting 5 dol. bills confessed his guilt, but expresed pride in his work. And the district chief of the Secret Service admitted the youth had a right to be proud. "The bills," he said, "are good enough to fool most banks."

★ ★

A hospital in Memphis unexpectedly received a 25,000 dollars gift from an aged oil man. He explained he owed it to the institution because he had been a charity patient there sixty years before.

★ ★

A burglar who stole four dozen cakes from a restaurant in Brexhill, England, wrote the proprietor a note stating: "Thank you—the cakes are wonderful."

★ ★

The death of an architect in Los Angeles revealed that he had been guilty of a bigamous marriage and had been leading a double life. But both of his wives declared: "He was a good husband," and both claimed his body.

★ ★

A 12-year-old boy in Miami was astonished when he was notified that an old man he had known only casually had left him a thousand dollars. The man's will explained the boy had been kind to him.

★ ★

In appreciation of their faithful service, the House of Rothschild gave new suits and dresses to the 200 employees in its London office. The company head explained he realized how expensive clothes were, and wanted the employees to be well dressed.

Opponent Of Compromise

BY DANIEL O'SHEA

WHEN I first saw Eamon De Valera he was addressing a clandestime meeting of revolutionaries on the outskirts of Dublin. It was the early 1920s when De Valera was coming into conflict with the forces of the Free State under Michael Collins.

He had repudiated the treaty establishing the new State, taken the field with Republican forces, and stamped himself an open enemy of the administration. And it was through this opposition that he finally came to power as prime minister.

That has been De Valera's way all his life; he has come to rule by splitting the organisations which have thrust him to the front. He has been described as "second only to Adolf Hitler as a breaker of treaties and alliances."

Now he is again prime minister of Ireland by reason of his party's having the largest number of seats in the Dail and the support of a sufficient number of Independent members to ensure a voting majority over the opposition party of Mr. Costello and his Labour Party supporters. With this slender hold De Valera must try to implement his policies—the end of partition and the building up of the Irish economy—but he is certain to encounter heavy opposition in debate as time progresses. His unyielding temperament is not ideally suited to such a situation.

★

Eamon De Valera was born in New York on October 14, 1882, the son of a young Spanish musician and an Irish woman. When, however, his father died soon after his birth, the boy was taken to Ireland by an uncle and lived in Charleville, County Cork. He was educated by Roman Catholic priests at Blackrock College and later went to the National University, there gaining degrees in arts, science and law, and becoming a Doctor of Philosophy. He became a schoolteacher and joined the Gaelic League, where he met a pretty blonde named Janie O'Flanagen, who became his wife in 1910.

This tall, sallow-faced man with the unruly dark hair and sunken eyes soon began to attract attention in Irish political circles, primarily because he appeared to possess those powers of leadership that the Irish nationalists then needed.

In 1916 he joined the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and during the rising of Easter Week took over the leadership of a company which was defending a strategic key point in Dublin known as Boland's Mill.

When the Mill was finally stormed by British troops, De Valera marched out at the head of his men and proclaimed: "I AM DE VALERA. SHOOT ME, BUT SPARE MY MEN!"

★

There has always been this somewhat theatrical streak in him. His escape from Lincoln Gaol in 1919 after he had been sentenced for his part in the 1916 rising was in the best traditions of fictional escape stories.

He had obtained the job of assistant to the Roman Catholic chaplain of the gaol and noticed that the priest often left his keys, including the key to the main gate of the prison, lying around in the chapel. De Valera made impressions of the keys in wax which it is said he obtained from the altar candles. A fellow prisoner, a skilled draughtsman, then drew the main door key outline into the pattern of an intricate Christmas Card which De Valera sent to friends in Ireland.

Soon afterwards he received

(Continued on Page 23)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

GRAHAM ACTS THE SPHINX

Delhi Sees Through Pakistan's Bluff

WHO WILL SUCCEED KIDWAI?

DR. GRAHAM'S visit to New Delhi, the Communication Minister Kidwai's resignation, the Prime Minister's letter to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan the re emergence of the Hindu Code Bill on the Parliamentary Agenda and the Gorwala's Report on Administration constituted the news-budget of the week.

DR. Graham met pressmen of New Delhi during the week. He gave them tea and talked of many things, expect the subject-matter of his mission. The general impression is that Dr. Graham was greatly appreciative of the attitude of Prime Minister Nehru, who, notwithstanding his decision to boycott the Mission, did talk to him.

New Delhi holds that Dr. Graham is going to produce a rabbit from his hat. It may be a plan for the partition of Kashmir. Whether he is impressed by Pakistan's war hysteria and if so how far he is impressed is not yet known. One view here is that Liaquat and Company are overdoing their part. Seasoned diplomats are not easily taken in by signatures in blood, by clenched fists and by hymns of hate.

Old Story Recalled

Here is a story to illustrate the point.

There was a student's strike in King Edward Medical College, Lahore, during Lord Hardinge's Viceroyalty. Lord Hardinge appointed a Commission of enquiry, with the Bombay Surgeon-General, Sir Pardie Lucus, as its Chairman. One of the complaints of the students was that the wax models were not shown to them. The complaint was challenged by the keeper of the models, who was present, when it was reiterated by a student before the Commission. Sir Pardie thereupon called for the sweeper and threatened him to hand him over to the Police for keeping the models in the open. The sweeper thereupon blurted out that the models had always been kept under lock and key and were taken out only in the morning because of the Commission's visit.

So also with war hysteria in Pakistan. It is being carefully staged in order to impress Dr. Graham of the extreme gravity of the situation. It said of Rommel that he was one of the greatest Generals. He, however, had one defect. He repeated his tactics. So are Liaquat and Company. These tactics succeeded in partitioning India. They will not succeed in Kashmir.

All Bluff

This brings me to the Prime Minister's letter to Liaquat. It was a materpiece in draftsmanship. It was courteous but expressed firmness and determination. It showed up Pakistan's game. Pakistan, it said, had already troops within striking distance of the Indian Frontier. For months together, Pakistan had been beating the war-drums. It had made it plain that it would use all means to prevent the functioning of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly. It was angry today, because India had taken steps to frustrate Pakistan's designs.

Lastly a dove of peace and a clenched fist are contradiction in terms. Notwithstanding all the provocations, India has not lost its sanity. It stood for peace. It shall not attack Pakistan, but fight to the last drop, if attacked by Pakistan.

The Prime Minister, rightly told Liquat that wars do not settle disputes. They create fresh issues, instead. Events have shown that Prime Minister's warning has been drowned in the battle cry in Pakistan.

New Delhi, however, holds that it is all a bluff of Pakistan.

Liaquat knows full well not only what war means, but also what it may lead to.

LIAQUAT BELONGS TO UTTAR PRADESH.

Hindu Code Bill

Hindu Code Bill has come back on the agenda for the Monsoon Session of Parliament. One views here is that the discussion of the bill will be a waste of public money, unless the Congress Party were to make it a party issue and co-operated in its passage. The Bill may go through, if the Congress Party sat from day to day in the afternoon, as id did, in the case of Constitution and implemented its decision in Parliament. The Bill will never pass otherwise. And it will be never passed unless it were passed by the present Parliament.

Gorwala Report

Mr. Gorwala's Report on administration has had very good press and equally good reception. The issue is not so much of the Report, but its implementation. And the implementation depends on the Government. This brings me to another issue.

One great lacuna in the Planning Commission's Report is that it has not emphasised the urgent need of economy in expenditure. The Secretaries know that their Ministries are overstaffed. Many of them have told me that at least one-third of their staff was surplus staff. And yet, they fight to the last ditch, when proposals are made to retrench staff.

The Railway Board had the working of its collieries examined by Mr. S. P. Singh Roy. The enquiry disclosed that there was large surplus labour force in the collieries. It also disclosed that with surplus labour, the output had gone down. Same is true of the Government of India. The surplus "Babu Force" amounting to 33 per cent has largely eaten away, not only discipline, but also efficiency and output.

Mr. Gorwala has suggested a two-men Board to implement his report. The Board can succeed only, if it had absolute powers, even to sack people. The Board should have twin functions, namely to implement the Report and also to effect economies in the personnel.

There is yet another point of view. Since August, 1947, superior services have become a rudderless boat. The senior-most service member of the Board might fill in the lacuna, but what is needed is the adoption of the British model of transferring services from Home to Finance Ministry. The Treasury in Britain has an Establishment Division, which is concerned with the improvement of the machinery of Government, to better the co-ordination of the policy of Civil Service matters. Through this system, the Treasury has been able to exercise greater influence upon departmental practices. The very fact that services look to the Treasury for their promotion makes them economy-minded. In Britain, the Prime Minister is the First Lord of the Treasury and therefore, its orders and instructions have the sanction of the Prime Minister behind them.

Kidwai's Successor

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai's resignation has been accepted by the Prime Minister. The question asked here is whether the Prime Minister will take advantage of this opportunity to complete his reorganisation plan. The intention last cold weather was to amalgamate the Communication and Transport Ministries and place them under one Minister. As a first step towards this reorganisation, "shipping" was transferred from the Ministry of Commerce to the Ministry of Transport.

Maulana Azad, on the other hand, had been pressing the claims of Mr. Asaf Ali(who wants a change and would like to come back to Delhi from Cuttack. The Maulana Sahib may succeed, but in the larger interests of the country, amalgamation will be a wiser course.

One view here is that Mr. Asaf Ali had his innings and even if a Muslim has to succeed Mr. Kidwai the chance should be given to some other Muslim.

Ability to produce leaders is the touchstone of democracy. It will be doing injustices to Muslims if like a chessboard, the same pawns were shifted from one place to another. It will also be a deathknell to secularism if a Muslim has to succeed a Muslim.

Mr. Asaf Ali started as a Minister of Transport in the Central Cabinet. He went to Washington as India's First Ambassador. Immediately on his return, he was appointed the Governor of Orissa. Now he is tipped for the Communication Ministership.

BUTTERFLY SPECTACLES

Latest in beach-goers' fashions glasses in the form a butterfly, with eye-pieces forming heavy, dark part of the wings.

FAITH WORKS A MIRACLE

Thrilling Success Story Of Jersey Joe Walcott

NEW YORK CITY

(By Air Mail).

WHY, who makes much of a miracle?

As to me I know of nothing else but miracles.

These lines, penned years ago by a gifted man whose home still stands across the street from Jersey Joe Walcott's in Camden, truly sound the note on which the new heavyweight champion reached his goal.

Walt Whitman, who lived and died on Mickle St., knew, in the greatness of his understanding, how destructible could be fate's seeming barriers against the persistent faith of a simple prayerful citizen.

"God smiled on me tonight," Jersey Joe had said Wednesday in Pittsburgh, when his fifth try for the title, several more than any fighter in history essayed, was crowned with success.

To the Bible-reading Walcott, son-in-law of a minister, his personal disappointments had to be impermanent alongside of the mighty travail of those who travelled through the pages of the good book.

His never-flagging patience brought about a modern miracle, a capture of the heavyweight championship at an age beyond any in boxing annals—37 officially, reputedly in his 40s.

That the prolific as well as the pious, are those for whom Providence cares in its own way is indicated by the fact that Jersey Joe is the most distinguished family man ever to wear the title.

Only One Of Six

He has six children, Arnold, 17; Elva, 16; Doris, 14; Ruth, 12; Vincent, 10; Carol, 6. And, of the two boys, it is just Vincent who "wants to be a fighter like daddy."

His church is Methodist, but his comprehension is inter-denominational. A year ago, when boxing in Europe, he visited the Vatican and was received by the Pope.

Before his stirring knockout of Ezzard Charles, he had promised: "If I win, I swear by The Lord, I will dedicate my life to the youth of America, I will try to teach them my lesson, in their churches, synagogues and Sunday schools."

Obviously this is one of the most deeply religious man ever to come up in the often raffish sport of boxing, this Negro, born Arnold Raymond Cream in Merchantville, N.J., on the outskirts of Camden. He has a birth certificate dated January 31, 1914.

One of 10 children himself, he had been the son of an emigrant from St. John's Island, Barbados, British West Indies, where the family name had been Crime. His dad altered it, for evident reasons.

The original Joe Walcott, the fabled Barbados Demon, authorized Cream to use his name after seeing him in one of his fights. As Jersey Joe explains it: "He came up to me and said, 'Son, you're good enough to bear my name'."

He is kin to another fistic celebrity, Jeff Clark, the famed Joplin Ghost, a cousin.

K.O'ed 2 Generations

Jersey Joe has spent 21 of his at least 37 years struggling in the rustic vineyards. The span is best exemplified by his having knocked out two generations of the same family.

In 1936, in Philadelphia, he stopped Phil Johnson in three rounds. Last year in Philly he stopped Harold Johnson, the son, the same round.

The famed spiritual "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen," could be his story.

Most of Walcott's ring years were rugged. He was at pit-level seven years ago. That's when, in the industrial city of Camden, N.J., which yesterday rolled out the plush for the new champ, his home was a virtual shack. Innately independent, he had accepted public relief regretfully and only intermittently, and later he paid it back in full.

Walcott had worked, whenever there was work. He had been stevedore, brick-layer's helper, ice and coal man, garbage collector. During the war boom he had been a chipper and caulker in the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden.

A Break

From 1941 to 1944 Walcott hadn't even attempted to box, though he had fought professionally as far back as 1932. But late in 1944 came a break. Felix Bocchicchio (pronounced Bo-key-key-o), a Camden sporting figure, decided to go into fight promotion and he hadn't forgotten a bout of Walcott's 10 years earlier.

Fighting on Roxie Allen, Jersey Joe had been knocked down. He got up to cold conk Allen in the seventh—the same round in which he won the world's title.

Recently Felix recalled: "The next day I saw Allen and he said he still was groggy. I figured that was the kind of puncher I could get started with as a promoter."

Vic Marsillo, then his matchmaker, got the errand to sell Walcott on a return to the ring.

The erstwhile fighter was suspicious. He had been misused by promoters matchmakers and managers.

"I don't want to fight," he said, "what I'm worrying about is a ton of coal to keep my family warm this winter."

He got the coal. He got more.

(Continued on Page 14)

Asia Carries The Torch Of Science Through The Ages

INDIANS, CHINESE & ARABS ARE PIONEERS IN FIELD

By H.J.J. Winter,

BROADLY speaking, science has evolved in four stages, two Asian, two European, and these alternate, the East giving to the West, then the West giving to the East. So we find the Eastern Empires of Antiquity in which science first flourished, bequeathing a legacy of technical skill and empirical rules on which Greece began to erect a great edifice of deduction and a system of knowledge.

In their turn, the Greeks left their accumulated facts and, above all, their scientific method, to the Middle East, whence it travelled mainly with the Nestorians, on the decline of the Roman Empire. When the Abbasid house rose to great power in Baghdad, enlightened patrons of knowledge in the Muslim world preserved the Greek legacy, augmented it with their own and with Hindu knowledge, and returned the precious heritage once more to Europe. Thus the Renaissance of science in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries owed much to the preservation of scientific information by the Arabic scholars of mediaeval times who had kept the torch alight when Europe was wallowing in barbarism. The vast technology reared upon this foundation during the last three centuries is returning again to Asia to modify her life (to what extent who knows?) and the modern European methods of research are practised in Asia's universities. Whereas Robert of Chester and other adventurous seekers after knowledge once came to Spain to know the science of the Arabs, today the traffic is one of young scientists from Asia, who come to the Western world to learn the processes and discoveries of the inductive method. We therefore see the universality of science. It is objective knowledge, the product of unbiased investigation by men of many creeds and colours. Science respects no one except for his contribution.

Experimental Method

That Asian races have, in general, been disinterested in scientific pursuits is to a large extent true—Professor Sarton has aptly divided men into those who understand and practise the experimental method and those who do not—but what has been lacking in the scientific field has been more than compensated for by the great religions, profound philosophies, fascinating literatures, and unique forms in art and architecture, which Asia has presented to the world as a priceless legacy.

Nevertheless, the science of Asia has been seriously underestimated and the West, through the pioneer researches of such men as Sarton, Needham, Ruska, Meyerhof, Carra de Vaux, Wiedemann, and others, is only now coming to realize how little it understands about it.

Conceptions of the Universe held by the people of the Ancient East are to be gained largely through hard study of their vast religious literatures. These people represent, firstly, the River-Valley Cultures of the Nile, Tigris-Euphrates, Indus, and Yellow Rivers, and their picture of the world was usually made to conform to the local geography of their own regions. The "rectangular or square cosmology" became a basis in the East, whereas with the Greeks at a later period the structure of the universe was built upon the circle and the sphere; also Eastern thinkers divided the equatorial belt of the heavens into 28 (or 27) regions corresponding with certain stars and constellations; this division is mentioned in the "Atharva Veda" and the "Taittiriya Brahmana" of India, the "Hsia Hsiao Cheng" and the Chou Li of China, and in the poetry of Arabia antedating the Qur'an.

C. P. S. Menon thinks that the Egyptian pyramids and the "towers" of Hindu temples may be models of the heavens; no doubt the same might be said of the ziggurats or Babylonia. He writes:—

The Meru cosmology in he course of time became modified to include circular forms. In the 'Suryaprajnapti' of Jaina literature (perhaps of the 5th century B.C.) the mountain of Meru has become the central island in a system of flat concentric rings of land and sea.

Asian Instruments

Patient observation of the heavenly bodies carried out over long periods of time enabled the priests of these early empires of antiquity to amass a body of reliable astronomical knowledge, since errors were liable to be revealed by the great range of the observations. But science, although the means of determining the calendar (in Egypt as early as 3141 B.C.) was subordinated to religion and to astrology, and it was only with the Greeks that science became divorced and subject solely to impartial inquiry by laymen. The "astronomical" instruments were the clepsydra (or water-clock) to measure time and the sundial (called by the Greeks "gnomon") to determine angular altitudes. These two instruments with their successors (such as the astrolable of the Middle Ages) were the sole technical equipment until Galilei, who discovered the isochronism of the simple pendulum and the observational value of the telescope.

The workmanship of some of these Asian instruments is a source of pride and wonder. A transit instrument of 1400 B.C. used to determine meridian time in order to set the water-clock is with us today; it was used by Tut'ankh-amun.

Finally, evidence of the achievements of the Ancient Empires in technology is decisive. The pre-Aryan people of the Indus Valley, who had a flourishing civilization before 3000 B.C., have left clear indications, at Harappa in the Punjab and Mohenjo-Daro in Sind of dwellings constructed of burnt brick, adequate street drainage, good town-planning and the working of copper and bronze. The Ancient Chinese of the Yellow River Basin were competent irrigation engineers. Engineering achievements of the Nile and Tigris-Euphrates peoples are too well known to require mention here; suffice it to say that on the chemical side also the Egyptians had wrought and cast metals before 3000 B.C., and had the use of a form of chemical beam balance by 2500 B.C., whilst the later Assyrian metallurgical practice at the time of Ashur-bani-pal (7th century B.C.) shows remarkable achievements.

Whilst the 7th and 6th centuries B.C. were centuries of spiritual awakening amongst men, it should not be forgotten that the realization of one God (monotheism) is in itself a scientific hypothesis, that the Order in Nature expressed in the Way of the Taoist has a striking resemblance to the faith of the modern scientist in Nature's fundamental laws, and that Buddhism, which applies Causation to the whole Universe, objective and subjective elements alike, is embracing a wider vision of that same law of cause and effect which the scientist modestly confines to objective phenomena which he can weigh and measure.

Design Of Altar

With the Hindus, who had long possessed a great tradition in religious works, beginning with the Vedas, science was still largely subordinate to ritual. Hindu mathematics served the purpose of geometrical design in the construction of the sacrificial altars, as we learn from the supplementary writings to the 'Kalpa-sutras, which are known as the 'Sulva-sutras'. Valuable researches into the earlier Hindu and Jaina mathematics have been carried out in recent years by Indian scholars, notably B. Datta and A. N. Singh, and S. R. Das, and are to be found in Indian journals.

Throughout the first millennium before Christ however, specific scientific and technical achievements were not lacking in the East. We mention the Siloam Tunnel, 1700 feet long, constructed into Jerusalem by order of Hezakiah at the time of the invasion of Sennacherib (726 B.C.)

China, which produced the first alchemists around 200 B.C. continued to make valuable technological discoveries, and added one of immense importance in the first year of the Yuan Hsing period (105 A. D.); this was the making of paper from tree bark, hemp, rags and fish nets by Tsai Lun, an inspector of public works. Pure rag paper dating from 150 A.D. was found in a spur of the Great Wall of China by the famous explorer of Central Asia, Sir Aurel Stein.

We now enter upon a discussion of the mediaeval period of science which may be said to begin around 400 A. D in India with the 'Surya-siddhanta' and the two wonderful metallurgical achievements exemplified in the wrought-iron Pillar of Delhi and the cast-copper colossus of Buddha at Sultangunj; and around 529 A.D. in the Nearer East, with the closing of the schools of Athens by the Emperor Justinian and the dispersal of Greek scientific knowledge, mainly through Nestorian agency, amongst such centres as Antioch, Nisibis, Edessa, and Jundishapur.

This millennium of Asian supremacy in science may be conveniently terminated with the Observatory of Ulugh Beg at Samarkand, which produced the standard astronomical tables of 1437. It is a period exhibiting many features of rare interest; sometimes knowledge passed freely from one end of Asia to the other, sometimes there was utter destruction followed by a revival of patronage as each fresh conqueror built anew; again, there were brilliant individual researches concentrated in academies which were built, often for a brief life, in each of the great centres of culture as they came to their zenith—Jundishapur, Damascus, Baghdad; Cordoba and Toledo; Ujjayini and Benares; Maragha, Peking and Samarkand; again, scholars of succeeding generations who might have followed up these researches failed to do so, and against the strength of orthodoxy now crystallized into Scholasticism by such men as Maimonides and Al-Ghazali, the experimental spirit began to weaken so that, with the many fluctuations of effort in one country and then another, we cannot now with certainty point to the originators of some of the major discoveries.

Hindu Astronomy

Leading authorities disagree on the extent to which Hindu astronomy borrowed from Greece, on the origin of the decimal system, on the science of mediaeval China (undoubtedly much more important than is generally thought), and on the chronology relating to certain Hindu discoveries.

The "Surya-siddhanta" deals with the positions and means motions of the planets, eclipses and planetary conjunctions, asterisms, the risings and settings of the sun and moon, measuring instruments and astrology. Astrology was a conspicuous feature of all mediaeval thought, East and West, and was quite logical and consistent with the body of knowledge then existing; in Europe especially it derived ultimately from the "Timaeos" of Plato which advanced the theory of macrocosm (the Universe) and microcosm (Man), wherein events in the former corresponded with and influenced certain reactions in the human being. The geocentric theory, i. e., a central earth with the planets revolving around it, is maintained in the Surya-siddhanta, and the moon's distance is given as 51,570 yojanas, which corresponds with the result obtained by the famous Greek astronomer Ptolemy.

The prime meridian of longitude was taken through Ujjayini (Avanti), which had long been a centre of Hindu culture and is poetically described in the Meghaduta" of Kalidas.

Both the "Surya" and "Paulisa Siddhantas" are extremely important in connection with the origin of trgonometry. The Hindus used the sine (jya) and the versed sine (utkramajya), and tradition tells us that their trigonometrical knowledge was brought with a knowledge of the Siddhantas, to Baghdad c 770 A.D. by a Hindu pandit named Manka; the Arabs called this astronomical work Sindhind, and it was the beginning of a wider and more practical development of trigonometry by later Muslim scholars such as Al-Battani, Abu-l Wafa, and Nasir Al-Din Al-Tusi, the last-named being the author of an autstanding treatise on spherical trigonometry.

"Vipa-Ganita" forms the algebraical portion of Bhaskara's astronomical treatise, "Siddhanta-siromani". The arithmetical portion, "Lilawati", is also of great interest in connection with the development of numeration and symbolism, as is another and earlier medival treatise in old Sarada characters. This latter, the Bakhshali Manuscript, consisting of 70 birch-bark folios, was discovered in the extreme north-west of India in May 1881.

Hindu arithmetic and algebra, in any case, had nothing to learn from Greece and, though Hindu astronomy may have derived certain elements from Greece, the analytical skill of the Hindu algebraists and their interest in numbers make their claim to originality in this instance appear to me to be particularly strong; certainly the Hindu decimal notation and rules were known in China during the period of the Tang Dynasty (early 8th century A. D.) and this knowledge had a Sanskrit source.

China's Role

Meanwhile, China continued to develop her technology. Paper was followed by block-printing and movable-type printing, by gunpowder, and by the use of the magnetic compass. The earliest accounts of the practice of block-printing date from about 1000 A. D.

In this way, according to the "Meng Chi Bi Tan" (Essays of the Dream Pool), written in the 11th century by Shen Kua, did movable-type printing originate.

Gunpowder had been used as early as the 7th century in fire-work displays, but by the end of the 10th century its propulsive action had been made use of in weapons of war. Metal barrels and bullets became general towards the end of the 13th century, and Europe was forcibly awakened to the potency of firearms by the Mongol invasions of 1235 and 1261.

On the magnetic compass we are less clear. The directive property of a magnetic needle was certainly known and used by the Chinese, but there is evidence to suggest that its navigational value was first realized by the Muslim seamen operating off the China coast, who applied the academic knowledge of the Chinese to a useful end. Be that as it may, the knowledge spread westwards with the Arab dhows, and came to the Mediterranean, where the European mariners were informed. Alexander Neckam (d. 1217) makes the first English reference to it.

Ramanujam & Bose

The great scientific revolution of the 16th and 17th centuries in Europe and the subsequent application of scientific principles in the design of technical appliances have obviously influenced Asian science in modern times. We conclude, however, by remarking on four instances which justify native originality. The Hindu Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II of Jaipur (1636-1743) made an important study of Muslim, Hindu, and European astronomical methods, established observatories at Delhi, Jaipur, Ujjain, Benares and Mathura, improved the technique of measuring instruments, and brought the Samarkand Tables of Ulugh Beg up to date. He was the last great exponent of the traditional Muslim methods which were then passing with the advent of the telescope in Europe. A little earlier in the latter half of the 17th century, Japaese mathematicians, such as Seki Kowa, had made a unique contribution to higher algebra.

(Continued On Page 23)

ASIA'S contribution to the advancement of science has been of a high order but has not won proper recognition in the West.

Medieval Europe has freely drawn from Asian Scientific achievements, notably those of the Arabs to enrich its knowledge.

Geometry and Trignometry are said to be terms of Sanskrit origin. From the days of 'Kalpa-Sutras' and Bhaskara to modern times of Sir Jagadis Bose and young Ramanujam, India's achievement in science and pure mathematics is a record, of which any country can be proud.

THE average American according to Mr. Kumarappa vehemently dislikes Imperialism, but considers Communism a worse threat to his way of life. It is this which makes him ally himself with Imperialist nations like Britain and France for the set purpose of checking the Red tide.

His faith in his civilisation based on the slogan of the French Revolution makes him often suspicious of the powers of the State and he intensely dislikes State control. He believes in his country's economic system and the policy of freedom for private enterprise, which has given high living standards to a vast majority.

FOUR FREEDOMS FOR ALL

Americans As Hot-Gospellers Of Democracy

LIGHT ON ALLIANCE WITH IMPERIALISTS

BY BHARATAN KUMARAPPA

DURING the last three years my lectures took me right across the U.S.A. from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from the Canadian to the Mexican border, and enabled me to meet all sections of the people. I had thus an opportunity of getting acquainted with what may be described as average American opinion. My purpose here is not to agree to disagree with this opinion, but to state it as objectively as I can.

Americans generally believe that theirs is a unique civilization built on the foundations of equality, liberty and fraternity. There are hardly any social barriers in the U.S. keeping the individual from developing himself. Education in state schools and colleges is free. Public libraries throw open their doors to all. Vocational schools conduct night classes to enable any one who wants to learn a trade, and there are many opportunities for a student to earn his board and lodging while studying. There is no attempt made to keep the professions, business, trade, art or church, the preserve of any group. Any individual with aptitude and ambition is welcome to make his mark in any sphere of national life.

Americans realize, of course, that they have not achieved perfection in this matter. They are aware of the prejudice that operates still against the Jew, the Italian, the Mexican, the American Indian, the Asiatic and the Negro. Still they are convinced that even this prejudice is being steadily overcome. Manual labour is not looked down upon. Most people do their own housework and have no servants. This is the democracy, they believe, that America stands for essentially.

Their Faith

Americans also believe wholeheartedly in their economic system. They believe that its soundness is proved by its efficiency in providing for its people the highest standard of living in the world, enjoyed not by a few merely but by a vast majority.

The basis of this economic system is, according to them, free enterprise. Through competition and pitting of talent against talent, the best is obtained. They believe that not only has this made progress and efficiency of an unprecedented kind possible for the nation, but it has helped to produce in individuals initiative, resourcefulness and sturdy independence.

They realize that in such a system which gives scope for the capable individual to make the most of his talent, there is danger of some monopolising wealth and power by crushing out rivals, by exploiting labour, and by making use of the Government for their own selfish purposes. They believe, however, that the solution for this is not to throw over-board the system of free enterprise. They have consumers' co-operatives to protect the consumer against powerful producers, and in addition the Government to prevent the capable individual from using his power against the interests of the people.

State v. People

They will not, however, put too much power in the hands of the Government, lest it become oppressive and totalitarian. So they believe in a strong opposition party. Because of their instinctive faith in the individual, they dislike intensely state control and interference. They do not believe in a welfare state which will act the fairy god-mother and do everything necesarsy for the citizen.

There is no doubt that the State is playing an increasing role in the life of the people of the U.S. especially after the last War But the American, as a rule, dislikes this tendency. He believes that in the end it is best for individuals to struggle with their problems themselves rather than to have them solved by the State. Besides, State undertakings, he argues, are comparatively inefficient, costly and corrupt.

Consequently much of America's social services like education, health and social wifare, are financed and conducted by private bodies on a decentralised basis, instead of having all such work done by the State.

Cultural Side

The outside world while giving credit to America for its great material wealth is apt to look down upon America's cultural attainments. In pioneering days when forests had to be cleared, agriculture and industries started, it was the man who could roll up his shirt sleeves and do things that was in demand, not the one who could write poems. It is not surprising, therefore, if cultural pursuits occupied only a secondary place in the U.S. then. But now that the pioneering days are over, and America has vast material wealth at her command, she is fast establishing cultural centres.

The radio is a valuable means of raising the cultural level of the people. Labour-saving devices have freed the woman from drudgery in the home, and she has time and money for educational and cultural pursuits.

Americans, therefore, think that though as a new country they may have little to show in the way of cultural attainments as compared with older countries, with centuries of settled life, still now that they have established the fundamental requisites for real cultural progress, results are bound to appear in the coming years, if they have not already done so.

For all these reasons, Americans attach great value to their way of life. They believe that what they stand for and have achieved is valuable not only for themselves but also for the whole world. So it must be saved at all costs.

No Imperialism

They are emphatic that they have no imperialistic ambitions. They respect freedom as the most precious right of mankind. They want it for themselves and will

(Continued On Page 21)

U. S. SENATORS WITH FRANCO

General Franco (looking at camera), seen during the recep-tion to the U.S. Senators. Next to Franco, in uniform, is Marques de Prat, Chief of the American Division of the Foreign Ministry.

BIG TRADE IN HUMAN HAIR

BY WILLIAM PARROTT

CHINESE traders in human hair complain that business has fallen off since the United States applied embargoes and brushed aside products of Communist origin.

The human hair trade is peculiar to China. The hair is used principally in making women's hair nets.

Formerly, the United States was the chief buyer of nets. But now merchants are relying largely on Britain, which has always been a good customer.

Many a fortune has been made in the last half century from this trade which is well-known in China but unfamiliar to most people abroad. It is well-known in China because millions of women are in the "growing" business.

As an item of merchandise, human hair is collected from countless villages all over China proper. Most of the hair is accumulated from strands detached in daily combing. It is not usual for women to cut or deliberately pull hair for marketing.

The modern trade, according to a Hongkong dealer Mr. K. H. Sun, began about 40 years ago. At that time, men's hair was also available because, as supporters of the revolution against the Imperial Manchus, they were removing their servile pigtails to demonstrate their independence.

To obtain different shades in colour, the hair was originally sent to England for bleaching or dyeing, and then returned to China for making into nets.

But, Mr Sun says, it was his father, Mr. B. W. Sun, a chemistry graduate of Chefoo University, who first started the bleaching and dyeing processes in China. The need to send the raw materials to England was soon eliminated.

Like any other trade that in human hair has its varying qualities and standards, its markets and its specialised techniques.

The best hair, the experts say, comes from Honan and the neighbouring Northern provinces. Hair from Honan, for instance, is far superior to hair from Hunan, in the South.

Wheat v. Rice

The Honanese eat wheat, a diet which apparently produces strands which are longer, stronger and of better texture. The Hunanese, on the other hand, are eaters of rice which is not so productive of marketable hair.

Besides, say the experts, the women of Hunan plaster too much native oil on their tresses which gather dust and become dirty.

Hair most sought by the dealers is from 24 inches to 36 inches in length and is used almost exclusively in making hair nets.

The shortest standard strand is 16 inches. Some of this goes into the making of wigs and shaving brushes. Chinese dealers astute though they are, ruefully admit that they have not yet found a use for clippings from barber shops.

The city of Hsiuchong, on the Peking-Hankow railway in Honan province, is the centre of the human hair trade at the raw material stage. Here, hair is assembled from all over China, excluding Manchuria in the North-East and Sinkiang in the Far West.

The gathering is done by representatives of half a dozen firms who figuratively comb the towns and villages for every strand available. Women, rich and poor, contribute.

Normally no money changes hands but the accumulated ropes of hair are bartered by weight for needles, much prized by the industrious Chinese woman.

Only when a "grower" finds that she does not have sufficient strands from combing to meet the current value of a needle does she resort to a little deliberate tugging or snipping at her locks to make up the required weight.

The collecting firms sell the hair to about 10 hair-net producing companies which are now mainly centred at Tsingtao, Shantung province. Formerly these companies were at Chefoo, in the same province. But they moved when Chefoo was gradually dropped from the itineraries of overseas ships.

The companies pay a premium for naturally grey or white hair. All the rest is black. Despite China's politics, a dealer remarked, no natural red hair is available.

By bleaching and dyeing, however the hair-net companies have been able to produce six colours in addition to black, grey and white. These are dark, middle and light brown, auburn, lavender and blonde.

Five Types

On completion of these processes, the hair is sent to villages throughout Shantung where womenfolk weave the nets with the assistance of simple wooden looms. Five main types of nets are made —cap, bob, small bob, fringe and triangle.

Different markets are studied. The Americans, before they stopped buying, usually demanded a large mesh net. The British require a smaller mesh which, because it uses more hair, is two or three times more expensive.

The nets are returned to Tsingtao and shipped abroad in consignments based on the gross. Single orders totalling many thousands of gross are often handled.

As yet, the Communists have shown no intention of stopping this export trade and, presumably, are not likely to while it earns them foreign exchange. That possibility is not worrying the traders.

What does worry those who take a long-term view is the way Miss China is changing her habits and showing a preference for short, clipped hair. The dealers wonder how long the source of raw materials will last.

U. S. Ban Upsets China's Exports

LAST LOOK ROUND

"Et tu, ..."

"ET tu, Brute" said Julius Caesar—and collapsed.

The Rafi Sahaab—not Saheb—the Honourable Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister of Communications of Government of India, finally tendered his resignation of ministership under Nehru's Government, and the President of the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India has accepted it.

With this news was released a lot of correspondence, between the Rafi Sahaab and Nehru. It is too early to visualise whether Nehru will say

"Et tu, Kidwai" or "Et tu, Tandon".

BUT INDIA TRUSTS NEHRU WILL SURVIVE BOTH WHRUSTS.

Neopater

ON August 1, passed away one of the greatest fighters in the cause of Indian freedom, "the Father of Indian Unrest who hailed from Poona". Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak of hallowed memory. We are greatful to the British knight Sir Valentine Chirol for the cherished appellation, which the highest judicial tribunal in Great Britain upheld, dismissing Tilak's suit against Chirol.

Next it was Subhash Chandra Bose, who, during the occupation of Burma and Malaya by the Japanese, appealed to the "Father of the Nation", Mahatma Gandhi, to urge Indians to make common cause with the Indian National Army which with the help of the Japanese was advancing to the borders of India to drive the British out of the country.

Today a third man is running the race to become the Neopater of Indian Discontent. This is none other than Acharya J. B. Kripalani, former President of the Indian National Congress. But the recent tour of Gujarat by Acharyaji and his wife Sucheta seems to have opened his eyes, though slightly. The two appellations—"Father of Indian Unrest" and "Father of the Nation"—were, as the entire world knows, not merely deserved but earned at the cost of terrible sacrifices But to earn the new appellation—Neopater of Indian Discontent—seems to be the ambition of Acharya Kripalani.

Kripalani, however, found his old Gujarat—he was the Kulapati or head of the Gujarat Vidyapith for a number of years—not very responsive when he was contesting the Congress Presidential election against Tandon and Deo. It is too early to say whether the calculating Bania from Gujarat or the impulsive Kathiawadi have fallen in to the new Party line of Kripalani.

Barren Track

BUT the Acharyaji, as he gave out at one of the workers' meetings recently held in the city, said that he had no quarrel with the Nehru Government except that it is corrupt and his Party's objective is only to remove the corruption and to put more of Gandhian economic and social principles into operation in the running of the government of the country. His main purpose seems to be to create discontent against the Government on the issue of the common man's not getting the bare necessities of life—food, clothing and shelter—timely and adequately. For this purpose he is getting together all discontented elements under one banner to oust the Nehru Government from power. We are not told beyond this objective, whether he has any programme before his Party—the Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party. Most of those, high and low—except Kidwai—who have resigned from the Congress and come under the Kripalani banner have some grievance, personal or other some of them may be opportunists. The parties which may ultimately ally themselves with the Kripalani Party, or the Kripalani Party may ally itself with—the Workers and Peasants' Party, the Socialists, the Communists, the People's Congress, the Mahasabha or the Forward Blocists—are all mostly of Kripalani's line of thinking. They all want to make the Nehru Government to go.

With Pakistan tugging at the leash to start a war, the country is bound to stand solidly for the Nehru Government. There does not seem to be any other leader at present who can be entrusted with the Government of India at this most critical moment in the four years' life of Free India.

If the oppositionists' sole platform is only the ousting of the government, then it is better that Pt. Nehru is in and they all 'out'. We cannot afford the luxury of a change of government in days of peril, just to satisfy a personal pique, whim or vendetta.

Antithesis Of Chivalry

SOME weeks back Mr. K. G. Mashruvala, editor of the "Harijan", in a leader in his weekly noted certain instances of wanton behaviour of young men towards women. He said he had received a number of complaints from various places. The main thing about which some months back trouble started was at an exhibition in Nagpur. The organisers had invited the popular cine playback singer Lata Mangeshkar for a concert at the exhibition. Somehow she did not turn up. A row was created by the audience. The organisers, it is alleged, put out the lights so that the crowd might melt away in the darkness. But something unprecedented happened. The youngsters went out jostling with the members of the fair sex from the audience. There were complaints and denials of molestation. Statements from organisers and members of the audience and some of the local women leaders appeared in the Nagpur papers.

Then there was a crude attempt of punishing a misbehaving resident of a refugee camp somewhere in the north. It seems this man tried to molest a girl or young woman. When the members of the family of the girl came to know about it, they went to the house of the offender and dragged him out and hammered him. Over and above that, the crowd took it into its head to deal some punishment to him by molesting his wife. This cannot even be called tit for tat, as it involved the honour of an innocent woman, who could under no circumstances have instigated her husband to go to the length of molesting a girl. Such behaviour is reprehensible, and Mashruvala has soundly rated men of such mentality and behaviour

Hobby Does It

HOW sensitive the public are about the behaviour of young men towards women and girls can be gauged by the following incident. This happened in a Delhi college. Some of the college students were in the habit of photographing girls in their college probably with the consent of the latter. But in the present case an undergraduate came to grief. He had photographed a party of girls who had gone on a picnic. Even these girls admitted that they were photographed at their own request by the undergraduate who came to trouble. After full deliberation as to what constitutes misbehaviour, the authorities decided to expel the student from the college Photography may be a hobby with the undergraduate. But in this case it proved his undoing all right.

We had some years back the case of a double suicide of girls in one of the towns in Maharashtra. They were school-going but grown-up girls. And some of the mischievous boys were after them—teasing them and behaving vulgarly towards them. The situation probably developed to such an extent that a couple of girls gave their lives by jumping into a well.

Cycle-Goondas

NOW from Nagpur comes the report of a meeting organised by a women's institution—Bhagini Mandal—for condemning this kind of behaviour towards the fair sex. The resolution passed at the public meeting says:

"Goondaism is on the increase in the public life of Nagpur during the last three years and it acts largely as a menace to women in general.

"Not only women are harassed while attending meetings, dramas, cinema shows, lectures and other sundry ceremonial functions but even women walking on the public roads are insulted and dishonoured especially by the cyclist-goondas by spitting on their clothes and other mean devices."

The meeting, therefore, urged the Madhya Pradesh Government to take severe measures and order the police department to eradicate this obnoxious evil and exercise a strict supervision over the enforcement of the orders. The meeting said it is the duty of a civilised Government to protect the honour of women in the State and hoped that the Government would not fail in its duty in this respect.

Even in this city of Bombay there have not been wanting instances of this kind of misbehaviour. But these always have been individual cases. For instance a few years back the daughter of a prominent man in one of the liberal professions was pursued by a goonda, or what one in Bombay calls a "Mavali", and he attempted to molest her. But he was caught and jailed for a few months.

Busy, bustling youth need not go out of their way in the modern age of hurry and worry of the struggle for existence to offer the old-world courtesies to the self-sufficient twentieth-century eve. All she wants is to be left alone to fend for herself but without harassment and, of course, molestations, for the latter of which there can be with evidence regular process of law.

Beaten To Death!

Talking of process of law there have been some instances during the week where the law has been taken into their own hands by some villagers in Baksha in the Jaunpur district of Uttar Pradesh. There was a fellow who was in habit of "extracting money from the people by posing as a relative of theirs". The inhabitants of the village caught hold of this fellow and hammered him to the extent that he succumbed "ultimately" to his injuries, as the report goes.

One wonders if this is not LYNCH LAW as the American whites deal out to the Negro, though in stray cases today, in the notorious racial-discrimination ridden South.

At Chaibasa in Bihar ten Adivasi students have been arrested. They are alleged to have severely assaulted one of their teachers during the last week. The teacher was admitted to a local hospital. He is reported to have incurred the wrath of the students for having written an article in a Hindi journal of Ranchi on Adivasi customs and usages which was considered objectionable by them.

The Victorian period method of thrashing the writer of objectionable articles or books was tried in India by one prominent Amazon of Calcutta. The irate eve with a couple of companions of her own sex raided the office of the journal and thrashed with a walking stick the editor or member of the editorial staff of the offending journal!

But it is not a healthy practice and not right when you have in organised society under a civilised Government other methods of redress. There is also the danger that personal emotions may exaggerate the degree of offence given and individual judgment of what is right and wrong may not always be correct by the standards that we go by today.

Death Takes A Hand

WHILE Bombay surgeons are getting by air a new antibiotic — 'Varidase' — from America for "treating deep-seated infections in the more inaccessible parts of the human body", it is disconcerting to note that elephants in West Bengal are dying of some mysterious disease. From reports reaching the West Bengal Secretariat in Calcutta it is gathered that over half a dozen elephants have suddenly met their death in different parts of the reserved forest of Buxa near the Bhutan border. It is suspected that the death of these elephants is due to some unknown disease.

Last month seems to be a bad one for the four-footed goodwill ambassadors of India abroad, as the elephants have turned out to be in the hands of our Prime Minister. The children are the future citizens of a country and goodwill created in them for India by the joy-rides they have on the back of the Indian elephants in their zoos is bound to reflect favourably when they grow up.

From this point of view the turning of Raja—the London Zoo elephant—into a rogue, necessitating his being subsequently shot is not very happy. Following the death of Raja, his mate Ranee, the female elephant at the London Zoo, was one fine morning found dead by its keeper. First people wondered whether Ranee had died of a broken heart at the death of her mate. But subsequent post-mortem revealed traces of lead acetate in the body of Ranee. Now Scotland Yard is on a country-wide hunt to find out who purchased the poison—if purchased it was—from any chemist recently to poison Ranee.

Their Tribe Increases

WHILE pachiderms are having a bad time from West Bengal to London, the tribe of killers seems to be on the increase and getting bolder in their attack on man and beast. From Karimganj comes the story of tigers prowling—"quite a few of them"—in the neighbourhood at night, lifting animals and scaring the people.

In the meanwhile these depredators have killed more than 25 heads of cattle and a worker from the Rajkandi tea garden. The manager of a tea plantation shot a large royal Bengal tiger, it is reported.

Some time last year, the local medicos held an exhibition on the Reclamation Sea-face. In that exhibition the skulls and brains of various animals were on exhibit. For instance there was the skeletal head of the elephant showing the huge size of the upper story of the biggest land animal and the dimunitive grey matter it enclosed. But I do not remember to have seen at that exhibition the head (skeletal) or brain of a tiger or a lion.

I have heard many stories of the ingenuity of lions in Africa and of tigers in India. There are also a number of accounts where man pits his ingenuity against that of the wild killers—whether lion, tiger or puma—and gets the upper hand even to the extent of catching them alive. But IF these killers could speak, they also must be capable of telling stories of the ingenuity of their own species where they caught human beings ALIVE!

The story that I am now relating is of an ingenious man-eating tiger. This happened in the early years of the second decade of this century. Through the North Canara district runs the range of the Sahyadri mountains. This range divides the district into the lower and upper-ghat talukas On the ribs of the Sahyadri range are dense forests infested with wild life—panthers, tigers, etc., and elephant herds from Mysore side roam through them every year or two, once in a while. One or two tigers—right royal Bengal tigers—took to human flesh during those years. It is said that human flesh has an attraction for man-eating tigers, panthers or leopards. The other animals—either wild or domesticated—do not eat salt. It is only man who has learnt the art of making salt and eating it. Human blood and flesh, therefore, taste salty, while the blood and flesh of other animals is devoid of it. Now, so is the belief, when once a tiger or leopard tastes of human blood and flesh, it won't touch any other. One of the tigers, as I said, turned a man-eater

Brainy Tiger

NORTH Canara has very hot climate during summer. People are in the habit of sleeping at night on their open verandahs. This man-eater got so bold it began to lift and drag smaller specimens of humanity from the verandahs. Then the people got scared and locked themselves inside their tenements for the night, from sunset to sunrise. But the tiger had a way of its own. It is said it used to wait outside the houses and watch for any body coming out.

Now the people scared out of their mind, used to go out in twos or threes armed with scythes or sticks if they had to go out at night as they have no conveniences in their homes in those parts. The tiger sneaked in when the door was only lightly drawn shut but not latched from the inside or made fast from the outside, and cleared off with a child.

This is really INTELLIGENCE OF THE WILD BEAST.

The terror that reigned in those parts during those days was more than a nine-day's wonder. Even during the day many villages were as good as deserted so far as free movement of individuals was concerned. People used to go in groups armed with whatever crude weapons they had. Movement at night was almost totally nil.

After some months of these depredations, the tiger or tigers which had turned man-eaters were shot, and the villagers heaved a sigh of relief.

One would have liked to have a fair idea of the size of the brain of this ingenious man-eater. Was it an individual development, or was it evolution in the species itself?

Hyenas and wolves have been busy lifting children in the cities and villages of Uttar Pradesh. Every year probably there is a season when they get more active, and we have stories from news agencies and newspaper reporters of their depredations. From Fatehgarh it was reported during the week that hyenas attacked a girl and a woman in the villages of Lachmanpore and Sirsaya. The victims, as the report goes, were rescued by the villagers and the hyenas were chased into the adjoining jungles No special arrangements according to the correspondent have so far been made to stop these raids by the hyenas

Lesson From Sheep

ACCORDING to "Wool Grower", a South African journal, sheep are like human beings and respond to kindness. "The enzymes, glands, digestive system and circulatory apparatus can be conditioned by kindness. Treat your sheep courteously, and you will get more wool." The article quoted a farmer who never allows his herd-boys to swear at the sheep.

Will Malan's Apartheid-ridden Government take note? Or will they go on swearing at the coloured races and get no wool—or go woolgathering? If they do the latter, as a cartoonist has put in a popular English weekly, instead of the sheep-dog keeping the sheep in control, it may turn out that a dog-sheep will chase the sheep-dogs of South Africa!

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

How To Branch Into Specialisation

FROM PICTORIALS INTO PLATING – 2.

IN a previous article, I dealt with many reasons why stamp collectors tend, with the gaining of experience, to narrow their field of interests. I also wrote about the motive forces that urge a few men to undertake tasks that strike most others as ineffably dull. "Specialisation" in its various manifestations, is merely a pruning of some philatelic branches so that others may bloom the stronger.

There are no hard and fast limits to this overworked term. The venerable gentleman who decides to concentrate on deep research in order to ferret out particulars hitherto unknown is a specialist. So, in a sense, is the schoolboy who has a general collection but decides to pay particular attention to the stamps which have birds as the centerpiece.

Many moons will have gone by before the schoolboy will be psychologically fitted for the intricacies of philatelic research, but a beginning will surely, have been made by his taking up "thematic" collecting. Let us assume that the collector is now well past the beginner's stage. He has a general album well stocked with stamps of all kinds. There are bound to be some countries that appeal more than others. Or there may be particular subjects to which he has a natural affinity.

These he should single out for specialising in. It should be remembered that while "completion" is certainly not the most important thing in specialisation, still it DOES help. It is useless to say that one is specialising in Heligoland and then be floored when some interested beginner asks a tricky question on the printings or the numerous reprints in which this country abounds.

Personal preference is not the only thing that must be taken into account in selecting a group for specialisation. The possibility of completion is more important, for while a general collection in a suitable album looks fairly substantial there is nothing quite so woebegone as a so-called "specialist" collection in which most of the better varieties are lacking.

Must Be "Typical"

The adult and fairly advanced collector, for whom these notes are primarily intended, will realise that it is little use having a numerically extensive collection devoted to one's speciality unless one also includes at least a few REPRESENTATIVE pieces.

I don't say that the 1856 British Guianas or the "Lady McLeod" local of Trinidad is a "must" before one can collect ships on stamps, but there are dozens of other stamps with all manner of vessels which are priced pretty steep. Without a few of these elusive items no "ship" collection can be comp'ete.

The main thing to remember is that biting off more than one can chew often kills all interest in stamps. Take postmarks, for example. One can procure a specimen from each of the post offices in—say—one of the West Indian Islands easily enough. But try doing the same with a country like India, which has thousands of post offices spread over the length and breadth of the land!

Usually most thematic collections lead to a dead end in the sense that sooner or later it all boils down to getting stamps that are missing from the collection and keeping the latter up to date with stamps as soon as they are issued. But one who is enough of a zealot in this line might go and purchase a set costing several pounds merely because one of the medium values happened to have a ship on it! The rest of the stamps are more or less useless: a broken set looks bad in a general collection, and one might be tempted to go in for stamps from some completely worthless country merely because of this thematic link.

Chosen Countries

Most of these pitfalls are avoided by taking up one of more COUNTRIES to concentrate on, rather than SUBJECTS. Suppose one plumps for Holland. The 'earlies" are high enough in the catalogue, but one each, fine used, of the first issue should be well within the reach of the budding specialist. In the later issues there is a wealth of material, while the "interrupted perforations" of the middle issues not only provide a field day for the enthusiast, but are comparatively cheap. The later issues are among the best produced in the world, and will be an asset to any well kept album.

The advantage of sticking to a single country is that one can go as far as one pleases, and vary the game according to one's whims. If the "interrupted perfs." prove congenial, one can relegate the rest of the Netherlands to the general album and only make a study of the why's and wherefores of these unusual perforations. One can plate the first issue, one can stick to pictorials — the range of possibilities is reassuringly wide.

If — it is most unlikely — Holland is complete and you are still wanting to add stamps, it is always possible to take in her colonies as well. Completing any serious collection of Holland and her possessions will take a philatelist a longer time than he would be able to crowd into a lifetime.

A country need not be large or have issued many stamps in order to be suitable for the specialist. One man may choose Bulgaria and another the U. S. A., one China and the other Peru! An outstanding example of what can be done in this direction is provided by the E. E. Yates collections of Greece and allied countries. This vast accumulation, one of the finest collections in existence, is being offered for sale by private treaty by the famous stamp auctioneers Robson Lowe, Ltd.

The Ultimate In Specialisation

This is specialism with a vengeance, as some extracts from advertisements in the philatelic press will show. There are twelve albums devoted to the Ionian Islands alone! Of these, ten volumes are taken up by pre-adhesive material — stampless covers used before the introduction of postage stamps. One volume contains Greece used in the Ionian Islands while the final volume displays the choicest material. There are some extremely rare hand-struck stamps, adhesives used in large blocks, re-entries, covers, plate and die proofs — in short everything that distinguishes a philatelist from the mere collector.

To assemble a dozen albums containing studies in nothing but the Ionian Islands is no mean feat when one realises that this place only issued three adhesive postage stamps! But admiration at this Herculean task successfully accomplished increases when one looks a little more closely and finds on offer 10 volumes of the various Grecian Islands, two albums of Greece "used abroad," eleven albums of Crete and — hold your breath! — forty volumes of Greece. Grand total 75 volumes!

Or does not have to know the actual contents of the albums to conjecture the wealth of material they must contain. For in Greece a couple of hundred pages could well be filled by nothing but the "Hermes heads" of the first issue with their vast complexities of printing. To show that he did not confine himself to things Hellenic Yates also managed to accumulate thirteen volumes filled with Abyssinian material.

I have given a list of Yates' favourite countries mainly in order to show what CAN be achieved, circumstances permitting. It does no mean that anything less than this lofty goal is worthless; only that having this goal in mind can keep one busy for several years.

Go Slow At First

When one has chosen the should pick a comparatively cheap issue. If one gains experience with material that is plentiful, one has a better chance of looking for rarities in scarcer issues. It is well to realise that no one need confine himself to the trivia of philately. It is often a source of surprise to collectors that many of the foremost philatelists in the world have confined their leisure hours to a study of a very restricted group or even to a single stamp.

There was a famous American who specialised in the Hawaiian "missionaries" —a pretty reckless thing to do since most of the missionary stamps are in the thousand-pounder class. A host of enthusiasts in Great Britain stick to the penny black, or to the line engraved issues or to Victorians in general excluding everything issued during the present century.

The goal of every serious philatelist is to "plate" one or the classics. In the old days any information about dates of issue, methods of printing and various other technical details had to be ferreted out. The Governments of the day did not maintain comprehensive publications to enlighten the public on details of stamp production. And since philately has always been more concerned with the history of a stamp than with collecting it, it stood to reason that they should have tried to "reconstruct" the printing history of the issue from scattered specimens.

Having covered most of the steps which have to be climbed before the collector can have acquired the knowledge necessary for "plating" a stamp I shall write next week on what plating actually is, with special emphasis on the stamps of Great Britain, not only because there are certain problems in these stamps not met with in any other issue in the world, but because certain of the British classics are among the best for the beginner to work on.

More About New Pak Stamps

WHILE the rest of the world seems to be pleased enough over the proposed issue of Pakistan, some collectors in Pakistan itself are far from satisfied with the policy pursued by the postal authorities, whose rather too obvious emphasis on the Islamic side of things has tended to make many of their stamps somewhat dull.

There have been appeals made to the Pakistan government to review their whole policy. The latter has promised to look into the matter, so there it all rests for the present.

It also transpires that the forthcoming issue will not be of "commemoratives" as such, although issued on Independence Day, but will form part of the regular definitive series.

"FISHES" FROM MOZAMBIQUE

Illustrated above are the 5 cent and 10 cent values of the lovely set depicting fishes that has recently been issued by Mozambique. The stamps are multicoloured and the values range to 50 escudos. No schoolboy will be able to resist these colourful stamps.

The 5 cent shows the Balistoides Conspicillum, and the 10 cent the Chaetodon Auriga.

Stamp Briefs

More "Stooging"

Czechoslovakia has issued three stamps in honour of a so-called "International" Film Festival, held at Karlovy Vary from July 14th to 29th. Russia is evidently tired of patting herself on the back so she is now getting her satellites to do it for her. The prizewinners at the "Festival" were all Russian films—at least that is what one gathers from the fact that the scenes portrayed on all three stamps are from Russian pictures.

80 heller, rose. "Fall of Berlin".

1 kr. 50 grey-green. "Great Citizen."

4 kr. blue. Also from "Fall of Berlin."

SUDAN DEFINATIVES DUE IN SEPTEMBER

THE new set of definatives for the Sudan will be put on sale on the 1st of September. The stamps have already been printed by the famous firm of De La Rue and Co. Ltd. London, and some values have been shown at a private exhibition of their products held in London. The basic stamps will also be issued with the "S.G." overprint for official use.

The stamps are in smaller format than is usually employed for pictorials, but are nevertheless beautiful specimens of engraving and printing. Two plates have been employed for the production of the stamps, and the small format and the necessity of accurate registration of colours caused an abnormally large proportion of wastage. But the finished products is said to be one of the finest ever issued by the firm.

Values and subjects are as follows, with the colour of the frame given first.

1. millieme, orange and black. Ibex.

2. milliemes, blue and black. Sheebill.

3 mills, green and black. Giraffe.

4 mills, light green abd black. Baggara girl.

5 mills, purple and black. Shilluk warrior.

10 mills, azure and black. Hadendowa.

15 mills, light red and black. Sudan Policeman.

2 piastres, light blue and dark blue. Collen picking.

3 pts. blue and brown. Ambatch canoe.

3½ pts. brown and emerald. Nuba Wrestlers.

4 pts. black and blue. Weaving.

5 emerald and brown. Saluka Farming.

6 pts. black and light blue. Gum tapping.

8 pts. light brown and blue. Darfur chieftan.

10 pts. green and black. Stack Laborotary.

20 pts. black and green. Nile 'Lechwe'.

50 pts. black and green. Camel postman.

The millieme values will measure 19 by 25 mms, and will be printed 100 to the sheet in vertical format. The piastre values are in horizontal oblong format, measure 30 by 25 mms, and are printed which Sudan has used, with variations, for over fifty years, will be in the usual vertical top value, the familiar design, in sheets of 50 subjects. The format. All the stamps will be perforated 14.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Rs. 1/8

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

An Experieneed, Young And energetic Representative wanted by a big tea firm in Calcutta. None need apply who has no previous experience in tea line. Write to M/s. Haverosti 2, Bonfield Lane. Calcutta 1, stating experience, qualifications and minimum salary wanted.

(2706)

Wanted Clerks, Graduates, Doctors and Engineers. For terms apply Kapoor & Co., Cloth Market, Delhi.

(2716)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for securing orders for attractive Diwali Cards and Calendars. Apply for terms to Berry Printing Works, Ambala Cantt.

(2708)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B.N. RLY. TENDERS

EASTERN GROUP-SLEEPER CONTROL

TENDER NO. 1/52-53

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 3 p.m. on 22-8-51 for supply of the following standard track sawn sleepers at the rate (inclusive of sales tax) not exceeding each F.O.R. as detailed below:—

(1) B.G. (9'x10"x5") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado first class only—250000 nos. at Rs 18/-, (2) (a) B.G. (9'x10"x5") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado second class only, (b) B.G. (9'x10"x5") first class Bija Sal and (c) B.G. (9'x10"x5") first class Nahor—total 100000 Nos at Rs. 14/-, Rs. 16/- and Rs. 14/8/- respectively, (3) Half Round B.G. (9'x10"x5") Sal and Teak and (4) Half Round B.G. (9'x10"x5") Bija Sal—total 5000 Nos. at tendered rates, (5) M.G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado first class only—400000 Nos. at Rs. 8/-, (6) (a) M.G. (6' x 3" x 4½") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado second class only (b) M.G. (6'x8"x4½") first class Bija Sal and (c) M.G. (6'x8"x4½") first class Nahor—total 150000 Nos. At Rs. 6/-, Rs. 6/8/- and Rs. 6/- respectively, (7) Half Round M.G. (6'x8"x4½") Sal and Teak and (8) Half Round M.G. (6'x8"x4½") Bija Sal—total 50000 nos. at tendered rates, and (9) N.G. (5'x7"x4-1/2") Sal and Teak first class only—100000 nos. at Rs. 5/-.

Stocks lying at railhead should be shown separately in the tenders. No sleepers will be accepted from stations on O.T. and E.I. Railways in the U.P. and North Bihar (West of River Kosi). Nepal sleepers brought to railhead at Jogbani Naksalbari etc. on Assam Railway in North Bihar (East of River Kosi) will be accepted.

Full particulars together with a set of tender form may be obtained by local suppliers from the office of the undersigned at B.N. Railway House, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23 on production of a cash receipt of Rs. 10/- from the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts officer, B.N. Railway, Kidderpore, Calcutta 23. Suppliers from Mufussil areas should ask for tender forms to be sent per V.P.P. only.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER, EASTERN GROUP.

(690)

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading, monthly details Rs. 5 and 2 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required.Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

SEALED QUOTATIONS are invited for the supply of the following machineries and plants for the use at the Saurashtra ports:

1. Two Natural draught, two furnace Scotch marine boilers, each with a heating surface of about 165 Sq. meters, and working pressure of 13 Atmospheres.
2. Automobile Cylinder honing and boring Machine for maximum cylinder dia. of 6".
3. Valve seat refacing, grinding and lapping machine.
4. Pneumatic rivetting hammers (three) and pneumatic sealing hammers (three).
5. Angle and Tee bending Machine for angles upto 4" x 4" x ½".
6. One portable electric Blower, capacity 60 cft/min. at water gauge lift of 24".
7. One Electric distribution test bench and one Electric Meggar.
8. 63 spoil discharge steel pipes of 20" inside dia. And 12' to 16' in length.

Specifications and terms and conditions will be supplied on application and on payment of Rs. 5/- (five).

The quotations will be received upto 12 noon Saturday; the 16th September, 1951.

SECRETARY,
Stores Purchase Committee,
Office of the Superintendent,
of stores (Ports)
Saurashtra Govt.
IA 499
RAJKOT

(723)

Foodgrains In City Docks

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The quantity of foodgrains unloaded from foodships at the Bombay docks yesterday amounted to 5,410 tons of which 2,646 tons and 3,128 tons were despatched by road and rail respectively.

Unloaded foodgrains lying in transit sheds this morning amounted to 9,669 tons.

Six foodships are at berth today and two are waiting for berth in the stream.

DEARTH OF WATER FOR AAREY COLONY

Tailwater Utilisation Body's View

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Tail Water Utilisation Committee visited the Aaray Milk Colony on Friday to acquaint themselves with the details of working. The Committee believes that the main problem of the Colony is the dearth of water and grazing land.

The Committee which is investigating the possibility of utilising the resources of the Tail Valley in Karjat Taluka of Colaba District for the expansion of the milk scheme, is of the opinion that the valley with its perennial supply of water, excellent road and rail transport and the possibility of irrigating about 5000 acres of land will be eminently suitable for the expansion of the Bombay milk scheme, so as to solve the milk problem of cities like Bombay and Poona and the towns around them.

The Committee proposes to approach Government for this purposes and place before the authorities its suggestions on the matter.

The Punjab Government has despatched to Bihar and Madras nine hundred and thirty-nine maunds of gift wheat, seventy-six maunds of fight wheat atta and twentysix maunds of gift paddy till July 14, in response to Prime Minister Nehru's appeal to relieve food scarcity there.

PRAJA PARTY VOTES FOR DECONTROL

Adopts Tricolour With Charkha, Hammer And Plough As Flag

THE Central Executive Council of the Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party today adopted resolutions favouring the restoration of free market with all its risks to what is described as "the present ineffective and corrupt controls", and also supporting the redistribution of provinces on linguistic basis.

The resolution on controls says "As at present administred, the main object of making necessary goods available to the poor at reasonable prices is defeated. While the poor do not get their barest minimum the rich can get whatever they want. Moreover, the wide prevalence of hoarding, black-market and administrative corruption have led to the deadening of the moral sense of the community. Under such circumstances the K.M.P. party holds that it would be preferable to restone free market with all its attendant rsks.

By another resolution, the Council thanked the people for their interest in and support to the party

KIDWAI AS ORGANISER

The Praja Party Council has considered various organisational matters and approved of the personnel of the 'ad hoc' committees in Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra and Kerala.

It was decided that the provincial executive councils of the party should not consist of more than 15 persons.

The five-member central council of the party will be soon expanded into a personnel of fifteen members. This announcement giving the entire personnel of the new executive is expected to be made by Acharya Kripalani in the near future.

The Council today authorised Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai to undertake a tour of Uttar Pradesh to organise the party in that province. Shri Kidwai is expected to leave for such a tour in the course of the next three or four days

Immediately after the Council meeting was over, Acharya Kripalani told newsmen that the Central Office of the party has sent the draft constitution of the party to various provincial branches to elicit their opinion thereon.

Asked about the finances of the party, Acharya Kripalani said "as far as the finances are concerned, we depend on the people."

Answering another question, he said: "If there is a critical situation in the country, I shall act as a good and a patriotic citizen and do my duty by my country."

Both the morning as well as the evening sittings of the Executive Council meeting were attended by four members of the Council, namely, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghose, Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Shri T. Prakasam.

Shri Damodar Menon, Srimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Shibbanlal Saxena and Shri Mahamaya Prasad attended by special invitation.

A tri-colour flag with three colours, namely saffron, white and green with a circle in the middle containing the emblems of charka, hammer and plough will be the party flag of the All India Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party.

This decision was taken at the first meeting of the Praja Party Central Executive Committee, which met for nearly three hours this morning at the residence of Acharya J. B. Kripalani, who presided.

DELIBERATIONS

This flag of the Praja Party looks almost similar to that of the Congress flag with the only difference that while the Congress colours are parallel, the colours in the Praja Party flag are slanting. In the place of charkha which is inscribed on the Congress flag in the middle, the Praja Party flag has a circle with the three emblems which the party stands for, namely, charkha, hammer and plough.

Merger of the Andhra Praja Party with the All-India Praja Party is understood to have figured in today's discussions. The Andhra Praja Party leader Mr. T. Prakasham while replying to a question in this connection said: the Andhra Praja Party must merge with the All-India body. Otherwise it would cease to exist."

GOPALAN TO MEET PRAJA PARTY

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (PTI):—The Communist Leader, Mr. A. K. Gopalan held discussions with Mrs Aruna Asaf Ali, Left Socialist Group leader today on their election alliance.

He told the press the Left Socialist Group would work in support of the Communist Party candidates or candidates put up by joint fronts of Leftist parties led by the Communist Party.

Mr. Gopalan is likely to meet Praja Party leaders tonight.

M. P. Legislator Quits Congress

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 4 (PTI): Shrimati Sudhia Amrita Rai tendered her resignation from the Congress and the Madhya Pradesh Legislature today.

CONFERENCE ON JAP TREATY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, (UPA): The State Department reported on Friday that eight nations had formally accepted the American invitation to attend the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference at San Francisco beginning on September 4.

The Department shokesman said 14 other nations have indicated informally that they will attend, the Conference of which the United States and the United Kingdom are co-sponsors.

The countries which have sent in formal acceptance are New Zealond, Belgium, Ceylon, Guatemala, Japan, Pakistan, Peru and the Union of South Africa.

A total of 52 nations, including Japan, have been invited to attend the Peace Treaty Conference.

The countries which have indicated that they will accept the invitation were said to be Australia, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Equador, El Salvador, France, Greece, Indonesia, Luxemberg, The Netherlands and Venezuela.

Security Measures On Tibet's Border

U. P. GOVERNMENT'S MOVE

LUCKNOW, Aug. 4 (PTI): The U.P Government are taking security measures along the 250-mile Tibetan border near Almora District.

The State Government have got confirmation of the earlier reports that some Chinese troops were sighted at the Taklako trading centre in western Tibet near Almora District.

According to information, these Chinese troops are not massed on the Tibetan border but have been sighted in small contingents spread over a wider area.

The State Government have established eight check-posts on the territory adjoining Tibetan border. Two of these check posts have been equipped with wireless and the rest of them will be equipped shortly.

It is stated that precautionary measures are being taken on the Tibetan border as a protection agains' Tibetan bandits who generally cross over to India during commercial season every year and have no political significance as such.

The police forces on these check-posts are being strengthened and over hundred Bhotiyas have been trained in the use of firearms to fight against the Tibetan bandits.

INDIAN PROPERTY IN JAPAN

Compensation For War-time Damage

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Indian Liaison Mission at Tokyo is taking urgent steps to prepare a consolidated statement of all claims for compensation payable by the Japanese Government for war-time damage to Indian properties in Japan. The Mission has accordingly asked to be furnished immediately with full particulars regarding Indian properties in Japan and the nature and extent of damage to such properties which are liable to give rise to claims for compensation against the Japanee Government. The particular required by the Mission and the form in which the relative particulars are to be furnished by the claimants concerned have been set out in a circlar issued by the Custodian of Enemy Property at Calter House, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.

Persons wishing to make claims in respect of wartime damage to their properties in Japan are advised to get in touch with the Custodian of Enemy Property immediately. The information required by the Indian Liaison Mission should be furnished by the persons interested in such claims to the Custodian of Enemy Property so as to reach him not later than August 10, 1951.

U. S. DRAFT FOR JAP PEACE TREATY WILL BRING WAR

New Soviet Paper's Comment

LONDON, August 4 (PTI-Reuter).

THE new Soviet English language magazine 'News' said today that a peace treaty with Japan to which the Soviet Union and China were not party would have no authority, Moscow radio reported.

Without these two powers Far Eastern porblems cannot be solved, the magazine said in a 1,500-word article.

It questioned whether the draft Japanese peace treaty was in the United States interests, and accused Mr. John Foster Dulles, President Truman's Special Envoy for negotiating the treaty, with wanting to revive Japanese militarism.

"Mr. Dulles is too absorbed in the task of increasing the number of Japan's guns to realise the simple truth that they are capable of shooting in more directions than one", the magazine said.

"A separate peace treaty with Japan will not extricate United States Far Eastern policy from the impasse it is in. The Soviet Union and the Chinese peoples Republic and other states, too object to it, because it does not guarantee security in the Far East.

"America's prestige will gain nothing from this treaty which can have no weight in the eyes of the Asain or other peoples.

"The course of policy underlying Dulles draft treaty cannot but increase international tension and the danger of war, it added.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

IN the fourth volume of war memoirs entitled the "Hinge of Fate", Churchill indulges in his old grouse of India's debt to Britain. Churchill started the slogan "We hold our own" and India translated it by making the British quit. This is the Indian story of the "Hinge of Fate" and naturally Churchill is unhinged.

* *

Mr. Kidwai has quit the Congress.

It was an Irishman who started a conundrum by saying that though his adversary died, he was not dead. Nothing is impossible with Mr Kidwai.

* *

"When I joined the Congress. it drew the best out of its members" says Mr. Kidwai.

Naturally when he quits, he wants to draw the best out of its members.

* *

Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck is engaged in the manufacture of carpets in Pakistan from indigenous wool.

Needless to say that it will involve a lot of woolgathering

* *

A 'Clenched Fist Society' has been formed in Karachi, including psychologists, scientists, philosophers and artists

It does not require this galaxy to stage a "thumb-up" parade.

* *

The society has the ambitious plan of studying the technique, philosophy and the moral aspect of the Clenched Fist.

It is the technique of the Thug, the philosophy of the Pirate and the morality of the raider hitched to the tune of "Jehad".

* *

A dumb man of Jammu is reported to have narrated to his dumb fraternity the Liaquat-Nehru exchanges, including the clenched fist.

He should have been a born Kathakali actor with a Choreography of 'Mudra' and Abhinaya".

* *

A regiment of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek's soldiers in Formosa have given blood from their fingers to write an appeal for Nationalist China's inclusion in the Japanese Peace Treaty signing.

Chinese Nationalists and Pakistanis are quick to shed their own blood, when they cannot shed the blood of others. God never meant that human hands should be used as fountain pens.

* *

A radio singer of Nagpur claims credit for the heavy downpour by continuously singing "Megh-Malhar" raga for seven nights for invoking Varuna.

Varuna may be shedding tears at the sheer monotony of "Tan Baji"

* *

The Morrison—Pravda ideological debate on the concept of freedom shows that the two worlds are moving in their own orbits. To Mr. Morrison's challenge that the British enjoy fullest freedom of expression, information and travel, "Pravda" replies that all, barring the enemies of the Soviet, enjoy all those freedoms plus freedom from exploitation, unemployment and poverty. With one party in perpetual power, any pro-changer is an enemy of the Soviet and his place is in the Siberian camp. Freedom from exploitation is not the sole monopoly of the Soviet, as the Democracies allow freedom of association for collective bargaining which has achieved phenomenal results. While "Pravda" dwells upon the denatations of freedom Mr. Morrison empnasis its connotation. With mutual understanding both can expand the content of freedom to the lasting benefit of mankind. More than the merits of the controversy it is the occasion that makes it historic. Mr. Morrison is to be congratulated on his successful piercing of the "Iron Curtain". The Soviet and Democracies, instead of talking at each other have for the first time condescended to talk to each other. In this respect, the "open forum" marks a healthy change in Soviet attitude. It is also a big triumph for the freedom of the press.

* *

Recently Russia has started the "News" a new English fortnightly to bring about better understanding between the Soviet and the English-speaking world. The British Quaker Goodwill Mission which recently visited Moscow told the staff of the "News" that the magazine contained too many half-truths and untruths Ordinarily, it would have been considered a piece of hardihood on the part of well-meaning Quakers to preach about truth and accuracy to the Soviet mentors. But what adds to the surprise is that the Journalists on the staff took this plain-speaking in a spirit of understanding and goodwill. It is hard to believe. Has the bear changed its colour and complexion?

* *

The seven British Quakers who visited Russia submitted a 'seven point' plan for fostering world peace and improving East-West relations. M. Jacob Malik had three and half hours' talk with them and gave point by point reply to them. He adumbrated that the Soviet had no predatory or aggressive intentions and was prepared to pledge to a non-intervention policy in the domestic affairs of non-Communist countries, if corresponding promises were given by other powers. To the final request of the Quakers that Russia should show willingness to enter into Great Power conversations, M. Malik emphasised Russia's readiness to enter into negotiations of a maximum business-like character" but regretted the adamantive attitude of Western Powers. M. Malik neatly scored a talking point for the Soviet. The chapter of deadlocks and stalemates in international conferences by the profuse use of Soviet veto is still fresh in the minds of the people. The Quakers are on a self-imposed mission and not mere stooges of either of the 'Blocs'. But Malik, to use a political epigram "found them bathing and carried off their clothes." Having successfully played the role of a man of peace before the Quakers, he will dress his "dove of peace" in their garb and stimulate more Peace Congresses in other countries to upset their political solidarity. For sheer propaganda, the Soviet are hard to beat.

* *

There is another side to this serene picture of Soviet peace overture. Questioned whether the Communists really desired peace in Korea. President Truman roundly accused Russia of making dangerous war-like preparations whereby they could commit new acts of aggression at any time. According to him, the Soviet having more than four million men under arms in Europe and the Far East, are increasing the armed forces of the satellites and are sending large quantities of modern military equipment to Bulgaria Rumania and Hungary. Defence Secretary George Marshall referred to the Soviet build-up behind the Iron Curtain and said that the likelihood of war with Russia was increasing. On the top of this comes the master plan of the Pope that he will immediately abdicate if Rome is overrun by Communists and re-establish the Vatican in the Western Hemisphere. Is this jittery atmosphere in Europe a symptom of the coming storm? Stalin is a Sphinx and you never can tel.

Pakistan's Premier, Liaqat Ali Khan, has raised his clenched fist against India and declared a "Jehad" on Kashmir. Addressing a two mile long "Defence Day" procession in Karachi from the window of his press room, he held

"STINKY"

his clenched fist out of the window and said "from today onwards, this is our symbol". He remained in this posture for nearly three minutes, half leaning out of the window with a look of determination on his face. "Quaid-e-Millat" of Pakistan has not the personality or the aura of "Quaid-e-Azam"; but his playing the "dictator" is reminiscent of the palmy days of Hitler and Mussolini. Mussolini raised the slogan of "Mare Nostrum", while Hitler's was the voice of "Lebensraum". Karachi's war cry is the "liberation" of Kashmir, India and Palestine.

* *

The press in Pakistan is in a state of delirium and is keeping aflame the "Jehad" spirit. An Urdu paper brought out a Martyr's Edition and published a "liberation" poem in red ink on its front page. The Muslim League National Guards signed a pledge with their blood to lay down their lives for Pakistan at the Mazar (grave) of the "Quaid-e-Azam". Blackouts, A.R.P. rehearsals and construction of trenches are spectacularly indulged in to whip up mob fury. Addressing a mass meeting, Governor Nishtar said that Indians did not know the real meaning of "Jehad" and that the term meant "fight for the protection of legitimate rights", and that the Pakistanis were always prepared to defend their rights against encroachment by any foreign power. If that interpretation is correct, it passes one's understanding how "Jehad" was suddenly turned into a "Defence Day", and why Pakistan, having played the wolf first, should now raise the cry of "wolf, wolf". With this false alarm Pakistan has succeeded in capturing a section of the British press and catching the eye of Australia, New Zealand and Canada. But her main objective is Dr. Graham who, she considers, is the 6 delivery man, of Kashmir.

* *

Pandit Nehru's reply to this bluff and bluster is an open invitation to the Pakistan Premier to meet him in Delhi and discuss all matters freely without any conditions or stipulations. He has made it plain as pikestaff that Pakistani aggression will be met by force, and that any attack on Kashmir will be construed as an attack on India and so acted upon. It follows that any attempt to grab Kashmir or stab her in the back during the Constituent Assembly elections will mean an Indo-Pakistan war, and nothing short of that. The calm atmosphere in India and the restrained tone of her press despite provocation is a study in contrast with the conditions on the other side of the border. But the calm should be an index of the determined spirit of the strong, and not the indifference or the cacillation of the weak or the unwary. For, the issue at stake is India's freedom and her way of life.

* *

If Pakistan persists in her folly, it will mean a state of war between the two countries, and the grave implications of the issue should be realised by the citizens of Free India. We should mobilise our mind and spirit with a keen sense of the awareness of the danger ahead and forge a united front which will stand four-square against the machinations of the enemy. After centuries of bondage, we have won our freedom, and let not the disunity of old dog our footsteps. Regional rivalry, provincial patriotism and communal jealousy have reared their head in the wake of independence. These fissiparous tendencies should vanish in the face of the emergency that is threatening us. Who lives, if India ceases to be free?

* *

More than a military threat, Pakistan's bellicosity is a challenge to our moral and spiritual ideals as well as to the constitution of our secular state. In the ultimate analysis, it is a clash between the two-nation theory and the Indian ideology of a secular state. In one sense, Pakistan is conducting a psychological war to find out a "soft spot" vulnerable to communalism. Last time, she staged the exodus in East Bengal and banked upon the communal clashes and blood bath in West Bengal to hoodwink Kashmir. Now probably, she believes that fire-eating speeches against the "Kaffirs" will provoke communal clashes in India, and that she can easily cash on them. This is a danger which all communities in our secular state should zealously guard against. Members of the minority communities are born and bred and have their being in India from the cradle to the grave. Some of their leaders have come out in the open and taken up the challenge of Pakistan by pledging loyalty to the land they live in. With such a fine gesture of patriotism, it is easy to build up a national front on the basis of mutual comaraderie and goodwill.

* *

Communal amity will be the bedrock of our national strength, both in war and peace. We have won Kashmir by our ideology of secular state, and she will be with us, so long as we do not depart from that ideal. In this connection, Pakistani leaders' correspondence with ex-Nepalese generals to throw in their lot with Pakistan and form an "Azad Nepal" front should be an eye opener to us all. She is out to create the maximum internal trouble in India, as that will distract the attention and concentration of the Indian army on the Kashmir and Pakistan front. Moreover, if communalists oblige her by indulging in riots and clashes, she can carry on propaganda that the Muslim majority in Kashmir will never be safe in the hands of India. Thus the communalists will betray the noble cause for which thousands of Indian soldiers have fought in the icy heights of Kashmir. So, beware of communalism.

* *

It is rather unfortunate that this threat to India's safety should come at a time when parties and leaders are busy electioneering. But every party leader should make it a point to emphasise the need for communal unity in all speeches and create a cordial atmosphere among the citizens. The landslide in the Congress ranks is regrettable, but more pessimistic is the picture of splinter parties that oppose the Congress but cannot combine among themselves. Acharya Kripalani is emphatic that there is no need for an ideology for a party. This is an astounding theory, because parties are formed on clear-cut policies and plans of action. A party without defined principles is either a caucus or a faction. It is a pity that Mr. Kripalani should have chosen Mr. Kidwai for the executive committee of the Praja Party, when he is still hesitating whether to become a member of the party or not. The weakness of an organisation of this type is brought out by the fact that Messrs. Prakasam and Ranga have started quarrelling even before the Praja Party is formed in Andhra. His statement at Broach that he will retire to the Himalayas when the Congress Party begins to function properly leaves the future of the Praja Party suspended in mid air.

* *

Pakistan's threat is a challenge to all parties to come together in the face of a grave emergency. While the ruling party should not use the emergency as a cover for arming itself with extraordinary powers to stifle the opposition, the opposition groups should not attempt to fish in troubled waters. Political leaders like Messrs. Jaiprakash Narain, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Acharya Kripalani have expressed their readiness to rush to the rescue of the Government in case Pakistan's threat materialises. One cannot understand the value of this heroic gesture bordering on formal courtesy. Is it not likely that their help will be belated by the time they decide to join forces with the Government? The opportunity can be used for immediate rapproachment among parties on a policy of give and take, with national safety as the major plank. This will avoid unnecessary party and personal wrangles and at the same time have a sobering effect on the Pakistan war-mongers.

Poona Races

JOCKEY FORDYCE STEERS TWO WINNERS

Independence Survives Objection

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA, Saturday.

A considerably large crowd witnessed the decision of the programme for the second day of the summer, meeting, today at Poona, where the weather was ideal, but just before the sixth event there was a passing shower.

Rank outsiders, Love For Liberty and Happy King scored in the first and the last event respectivley. The first-named was a facile winner while Jockey Z. K. Khan on Happy King made a desparate bid when pegging back Yuvaraj in the last stride.

Fordyce scored a fine double for Mr. Neoge through the medium of Paper King and Loyal Prince.

Jockey Cracknell scored his first win at Poona with Independence in the Kashmir Plate. Twenty yards from the winning post his mount, was running out and also drove out Bhopal Star who was finishing resolutely. Kadam, rider of the last-named raised an objection but it was overruled after a lengthy enquiry.

A solitary ticket on the treble pool returned Rs. 24004 —double pool collected Rs. 85-8-each.

The following are the results:—

THE WANOWRIE PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Chandulal J. Shah and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's LOVE FOR LIBERTY 8-12 Duncombe .. 1
Mr. N. E. D. Pandole's FIRE-LIGHT 8-12 Cracknell 2
Khan Bahadur H. K. Shaikh and Mr. B. N. Sanas' LOCH STELLA 8-12 Kadam 3
Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dossa's CHANDNI RAAT 8-12 Hayat Mohd. 4
All ran.

Won by: 4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths. 1 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 21 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 402. Places Rs. 52, Rs. 20 and Rs. 16.
Trainer: P. Rylands.

THE WANOWRIE PLATE. Division II—Distance 6 furlongs.

Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's ROSE OF HARLEM 8-12 Kheemsingh 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's EASTERN QUEEN 8-12 P. Khade 2
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's STRAIGHT RUN 8-12 Devaney 3
Mr. Agha Jan's COOKIE 8-12 Kadam 4
Not run: Prime Steel, Hindamata and Gorgia.

Won by: 6 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths, 8 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 20 4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.
Trainer: A. L. J. Talib.

THE KARJAT PLATE. Division I—Distance 1 mile.

The Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Mr. R. N. Nazir's STAR SAPHIRE 9-2 Amir Ahmed 1
Mr. R. U. Ahuja's SUNLIGHT 8-2 Damodar 2
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PAPER CROWN 8-1 Duncombe 3
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's KAUSAR 8-2 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Pessu Pasha and Triple Alliance.

Won by: 1 3/4 lengths, 1 1/2 lengths, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 49 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 86. Places Rs. 26, Rs. 26 and Rs. 40.
Trainer: D. M. Mistry.

THE KARJAT PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. J. K. Mehta's SOMETHING SPECIAL 8-10 Argade 1
Mr. Badridas Daga's HIGHBALL 8-5 Damodar 2
Mrs. Clara Hill's WON THOUSAND 7-12 P. Khade 3
Mrs. M. C. Raja Sekhar and Mr P. Ferrelly's MALABAR STAR 8-10 Janardhan 4
All ran.

Won by: 5 lengths, 3 lengths, 4 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 51 2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 14.
Trainer: P. Rylands.

THE AJANTA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. M. G. Neoge's PAPER KING 9-2 Fordyce 1
Mrs. L. Hoon and Mrs. Daljitsingh's BRAVE PRINCE 8-7 Cracknell 2
Mr M. P. Jain's PADMINI 8-1 Devaney 3
Maharaja of Morvi's LAUGHING BABY 7-2 I. Khan 4
All ran.

Won by: 1 1/2 lengths, 2 1/4 lengths, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 34 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 40. Places Rs 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE NASIK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. M. G. Neoge's LOYAL PRINCE 7-13 Fordyce 1
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 8-3 P. Khade 2
Mr. and Mrs. Ardeshir's EMBARKATION 7-11 Shiba 3
Mr. A. S. Motabhoy's FLYING MISS 8-10 Kheemsingh 4
Not run: Who's That, Masked Pleasure, Panditji, Thunderer and Caltex.

Won by: 6 lengths, Neck, Neck.
Time: 1 minute 51 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 94. Places Rs. 27, Rs. 21 and Rs. 60.
Trainer: B. R. Patel.

THE KASHMIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. J. T. Lalvani's INDEPENDENCE 8-13 Cracknell 1
Messrs. Aziz Mahomed and B. N. Sanas' BHOPAL STAR 9-2 Kadam 2
The Maharaja of Morvi's SWEETIE SHAH 7-10 I. Khan 3
Mrs. H. McQuade's MONTFORT 8-9 Pierce 4
All ran.

Won by: Head, 2 1/2 lengths. Head.
Time: 1 minute 22 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 42. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13.
Trainer: K. D. Bhagwagar.

THE HARBOUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. and Mrs. Nariman A. Bharucha's HAPPY KING 8-10 Z. K. Khan 1
Mr. Hassamal Dalamal's YUVARAJ 8-11 Devaney 2
Rajya Ratna M. C. Patel's BRINDIA 8-5 P. Khade 3
Mr. L. S. Lalwani's PROUD PETER 7-2 J. Bhosle 4
Not run: Fair Boy, Acha Masala, Begum Rita, W. Toy and Leading Lady.

Tote paid: Win Rs. 196. Places Rs. 44, Rs. 33 and Rs. 24.
Trainer: K. M. Khan.

U. S. LEADS OVER MEXICO 2-0

RYE New York, Aug. 3 (PTI-Reuter): The United States took a 2-0 lead over Mexico in the semi-finals of the American Zone Davis Cup competition today.

After Art Larsen, the United States champion, had won the opening singles by defeating Armando Vega 7-5, 6-3, 4-6, 7-5. Herb Flam, America's number two, beat Mario Llamas, Mexican champion 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

The United States need only to win tomorrow's doubles match to clinch a place in the zone final.

Flam and Vic Seixas will pair up against the Vega brothers, Rolando and Armando Vega.

Secunderabad Race Acceptors

HYDERABAD, Aug. 4 (PTI).

The following are the acceptances for the Secunderabad Monsoon Meeting, Seventh Day, Sunday, Aug. 5, 1951:

THE MOIN-UD-DOWLA MEMORIAL PLATE DIV II (Six Furls).

Florida 9-4, Belle Syme 9-2, Golden Hind 8-12, Yankie Doodle 8-3, Rose Tint 7-11, Othello 7-6.

THE YERWADA PLATE DIV. II—(One Mile)

Crown of Kolhapur 9-4, Royal Blessings 8-13, Chrissie Darling 8-12, Torrent 8-7, Dinna Care 7-7, Nature Boy 7-3, Luminary 7-1, Royal Prince 7-0.

THE MOIN-UD-DOWLA MEMORIAL PLATE DIV I—(Six furls).

Nizabuddin 9-4, Tamanna 9-1, Tamasha 8-10, Pretty Fast 8-5, Rubayat 8-3, Ali Janab 8-1, Ledai 7-2, Coronet 7-0, Radhika 7-0.

THE HAPUR PLATE—(Five furl)

Miss Pop 9-4, God's Gift 9-2, Widad 8-12, Border Prince 8-9, Amarnath 8-7, Night Queen 8-1, Ajinkya Tara II 8-0, Flail 7-8, Gipsy Love 7-6, Pamir 7-2.

THE EPSOM PLATE—(One Mile)

Heartbreaker 9-4, Star of Iran 9-3, Beau Scelerat 9-0, Yearling 8-7, Zalim 8-7, Radio Star 8-2, Jadugar 7-11, Gipsy Will 7-10, Navroze 7-8, D. Day 7-6, King Cole 7-6.

THE YERWADA PLATE DIV. I—(One Mile)

Patakha 9-4, Plector 8-7, Blue Lotus 8-5, Winsor Lass 8-4, Shah of Iran 8-1, Red Label 8-0, Reshone 7-12, Upright 7-10.

THE SIRUR PLATE—(7 furls)

Jehangir 9-4, Slap and Tickle 8-9, Amar Hind 8-6, Brilliant Sumshine 8-4, Grey Chance 8-4, Star of Sethu 8-1, Patricia 7-12, Al Kaora 7-11, My Baby 7-11, Penicillin 7-5, Davi Dayal 7-0.

Holkar Stands By National

INDORE, Aug. 4 (UPI): The Holkar Cricket Association had decided to oppose the suspension of the holding of the National Championship of Cricket for Ranji Trophy this season and the School's Tournament for the Cooch Bihar trophy for two years as proposed by the President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, Mr. A. S. De Mello, a spokesman of the Holkar Cricket Association revealed here today.

The executive of the Association, the spokesman disclosed, had also decided to support Vino Mankad's request for being allowed to play as a professional in India, and also Maharashtra's demand for redrafting the itinerary of the MCC's visit to India this season.

The spokesman also expressed the doubts entertained by the Holkar Cricket Association regarding the utility of the proposed Poona training camp for training the so-called best probables. Any amount of training imported, in the absence if hard practice on the field, in the opinion of the association, would not give the desired results.

N. Z. WINE RUGBY LEAGUE 'TEST'

AUCKLAND, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): New Zealand beat France by 16 points to 15 in their Rugby League "Test" here today.

At halftime France led by 7 points to 5.

New Zealand scored 2 tries, one of which was converted, and 4 penalty goals. The winning score a penalty goal, came right of full time. France's scores were 3 tries, 2 converted, and a penalty goal.

G. I. P. Held To A Draw

Valuable Point Dropped In Senior Socce-

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Burmah-Shell not only earned for themselves the title of spoilers, but also proved lucky in as much as they were able to share two goals and points with G. I. P. Railway in the Senior Harwood Football League tournament this evening at the Cooperage.

Earlier Goan Sports were concerned in a goalless draw with B.E.S.T.

Burmah-Shell played with a depleted outfit under conditions that were hardly ideal due to the boggy state of the ground.

G. I. P. played well in the initial period, but in the second period they fought with the backs to the wall. The game was fast and Burmah-Shell were only prevented from gaining full points by the stubborn G. I. P. defence.

Sunder Shetty and Sukhlal were prominent for the Railway, while Rego and Vaidya played well for Shell

G. I. P. opened their account in the seventh minute of play. Following a kick by Shetty, Joseph scored from a goalmouth scrimmage Shell equalized in the second period through Rego, who drove from 25 yards out and Sukhlal failed to keep the ball in his band.

Earlier in the evening Goan Sports held B.E.S.T. to a goalless draw in an evenly contested game. Goan Sports should have emerged winners, but their delaying tactics in goal area prevented them scoring.

CARR APPOINTED VICE-CAPTAIN

LONDON, Aug. 4, (PTI-Reuter): D. B. Carr of Oxford University and Derbyshire has been appointed vice-captain (to N. D. Howard of Lancashire) of the M.C.C. team which is to tour India, Pakistan and Ceylon during the coming winter.

AMATEURS AGAIN HELD TO DRAW

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For the second time Bombay Gymkhana held Bombay Amateurs in the first round of the Callan Memorial Cup Football Tournament. The teams shared four goals despite playing extra time at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. In the first meeting it was one all.

It was a keenly contested encounter both the teams giving their best and for the major part was evenly contested, with end to end play.

Bombay Amateurs took the lead early in the first half through Krishna and this was the only scoring done in the first half.

Eight minutes after the restart right-outer Laximan picked up the ball from the midfield and after eluded defender after defender beat the Gymkhana custodian from close range.

Gymkhana with two goal down tried their best to score and their efforts bore fruit when Mullock netted from long range midway through the second half. Five minutes later Linaker put his side on level terms by netting from scrimmage.

Extra time was played and both the teams struggled hard for the supremacy but to no avail.

III Div. Harwood League

Earlier in the evening Famous S. C held Lalit Sports Club to 1-1 draw in the Third Division Harwood League. Ramesh scored for Lalit S. C. in the first half while Swami equalised for Famous S.C. in the second half.

Ahmedabad To Have Up-to-date Stadium

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3 (UPI)

The Cricket Club of Ahmedabad has decided to issue debentures of the total value of rupees ten lakhs for building an up-to-date stadium, a pavallion, and a club house, it is understood.

On receiving the sanction of the Central Government, debentures of the value of two lakhs will immediately be issued.

Bombay Billiard's League Standings

Results of the League fixtures played during the week ended 29th July 1951 :—

SECTION "A" :

G.I.P. Mech. Institute "B" beat Parsee Gymkhana ..	833–740
Parsee Gymkhana beat G.I.P. Mech. Institute "B" ..	834–791
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B" beat Times of India Sports Club "A"	859–758
P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B" beat Times of India Sports Clubs "A"	899–892
Dadar Club beat Mysore Association "A"	910–758
Dadar Club beat Mysore Association "A"	898–813
Elphinstone Cricket Club beat Post Office Rec. Club "B"	838–828
Post Office Recreation Club "B" beat Elphinstone C. Club	862–838

SECTION "B" :

Khar Gymkhana beat Catholic Gykhana "B"	920–706
Khar Gymkhana beat Catholic Gymkhana "B"	828–658
Islam Gymkhana "B" beat Times of India Sports Club "B"	950–794
Islam Gymkhana "B" beat Times of India Sports Club "B"	898–874
Matharpacady Club "B" beat Bom. Pres. Radio Club ..	887–733
Matharpacady Club "B" beat Bom. Presidency Radio Club	880–767
B. P. T. Sports Club beat Tata Sports Club "B"	865–803
B. P. T. Sports Club beat Tata Sports Club "B"	865–702

SECTION "C" :

Tata Sports Club "A" beat Post Office Recreation Club "A"	865–734
Tata Sports Club "A" beat Post Office Recreation Club "A"	837–790
G. I. P. Mech. Institute "A" beat Bombay City Police Club "B"	840–556
G. I. P. Mech. Institute "A" beat Bombay City Police Club "B"	840–651
Bandra Gymkhana beat Y.M.C.A. (Proctor) "B" ..	790–625
Results of the return match between Bandra Gym. & Y.M.C.A. not received.	
Islam Gymkhana BYE	

SECTION "D" :

A. C. C. Sports Club "A" beat Y.M.C.A. (Central) ..	966–784
Y. M. C. A. (Central) beat A.C.C. Sports Club "A" ..	970–806
Matharpacady Club "A" beat Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana	870–711
Willingdon Catholic Gymkhana beat Matharpacady Club "A"	855–767
Cricket Club of India "B" beat Vissanji Sports Club ..	812–784
Cricket Club of India "B" beat Vissanji Sports Club ..	763–695
Agakhan Gymkhana beat P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "A" ..	795–711
P. J. Hindu Gym. "A" beat Agakhan Gymkhana ..	780–620

SECTION "E"

Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) beat Bombay Gymkhana	820–367
Y. M. C. A. (Byculla) beat Bombay Gymkhana	740–708
Bombay City Police Club "A" beat Catholic Gymkhana "A"	756–668
Bombay City Police Club "A" beat Catholic Gymkhana "A"	736–623
Cricket Club of India "A" beat Y.M.C.A. (Proctor) "A" ..	701–673
Results of their return match not yet received.	
A. C. C. Sports Club "B" beat Mysore Association "B" ..	1030–963
A.C.C. Sports Club "B" beat Mysore Association "B" ..	1051–964

IRENE SAMUEL EXTENDS JAYA DESHPRABHU

Bombay State Table Tennis Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE highlight of this evening's programme in the Bombay State Open Table Tennis Tournament now being played at the St. Xavier's College Hall was the grand performance Miss Irene Samuel put out against eight seeded Mrs. Jaya Deshprabhu, in the Women's singles fully extending her. The process of elimination in the Men's singles event was run off at a rather brisk pace.

The scores in no way indicate the trend of the game. Irene Samuel in the first game inspite of leading 15-9, threw away six points in a row, and then lost the game at 18-21 But she played very well in the second game running neck to neck she was 3 points down she made a brilliant recovery and drew level at 20-20. Playing all the while offensive, controlled her game in the last stage playing pat-ball and hitting the right ball. Mrs Java Deshprabhu, who also is a hitter had to defend, it was only her experience and a bit of luck that brought her the victory.

In the mens fifth round M. Shinde beat P. K. Joshi in a thrilling three games. Shinde is definitly a vastly improved player this season and his records augers well. His forehand hits was sheer treat to watch for the confidently hit on botn flanks. But credit must be given to Joshi for he battled for every point and in the deciding game it was anybody's game.

The following were the results:-

(MEN'S SINGLES (2nd round)

S. R. Shetty beat R. C. Nair, 21-12, 21-19; J. Sequeira beat S. G. Sekhar, 21-12, 21-17; K. Vasant beat H. Yogeshrao, 21-10, 21-15; A. I. Jacob beat R. M. Toddiwala.

The results were as follows:-

J. Sequeira beat S. G. Shekar, 21-12, 21-17; K. Vasant beat N. Yogeshrao, 21-10, 21-15; S. R. Shetty beat R. C. Nair, 21-17; 21-19; A. I. Jacob beat R. M. Toddywalla 21-8, 20-22, 21-10; M. I. Parker beat S. G. Inamdar, 21-10, 21-11; K. R. Davar w.o. Dilip Sampat; B. S. Tolar w.o. D. P. Porecha; E. Anklesaria beat K. Bhesania, 21-17, 15-21, 21-18; V. Venkatraman beat Y. K. Nedarya, 21-14, 21-11; K. R. Nagpal w.o. K. I. Shah, P. R. Vedanarayman beat J. I. Jacob, 21-15, 21-10; S. B. Kirtikar beat H. J. Kapadia, 21-18, 21-19; P. S. Sarya w.o. 'P' Player; S. N. Gandhi w.o. Pali Dubash; C. L. Subramaniam beat V. S. Dalvi, 21-11, 21-10; H. R. Mehta beat A. R. Raje, 21-5, 21-8; Dinna Nath w.o. I. C. Kothari; M. L. Lulla beat M. V. Masoorkar, 21-16, 21-10; H. L. Lulla beat P. Srinivasan, 21-17, 21-17; R. Abraham w.o. R. S. Thakkar; K. H. Rastogi w.o. C. R. Kelarao; H. P. Vaswani beat H. K. Bhattacharya, 21-6, 21-9; P. J. Bode, w.o. K. N. Shah; D. S. Kapoor w.o. K. L. Walawalkar; M. Vasudeo w.o. K. R. Karanjia; F. N. Pardiwalla beat K. R. Panjri, 21-18, 21-12; M. P. Edekar beat S. N. Meherjee 21-14, 21-10; P. K. Joshi beat H. T. Amroliwalla, 21-15, 21-18; S. K. Kothare beat Talwadekar, 21-15, 13-21 21-19; V. Ramchandra w.o. N. S. Pilgaokar; Mahadev Shinde beat V. Paradkar, 21-12 21-11

THIRD ROUND: S. K. Kothare beat V. Rameshwar, 21-12, 21-18, M. Vasudeo beat F. N. Pardiwalla, 21-9 21-14; P. K. Joshi beat M. P. Edekar, 21-16; 22-20; P. J. Bode beat D. S. Kapoor, 21-11, 21-13; K. H. Rastogi beat H. P. Vaswani, 21-19, 14-21, 21-14; B. Abraham beat H. L. Lulla, 21-14; 21-9; M. L. Lulla beat Dinanath, 21-13, 15-21, 21-10; C. L. Subramanian beat H. R. Mehta, 21-18, 21-17; S. N. Gandhi beat F. S. Saria, 21-13, 21-7; P. R. Vednarayan beat S. B. Kirtikar, 21-17, 21-17; V. Venkatraman beat K. R. Nagpal, 21-8, 21-4; B. S. Tolar beat F. Anklesaria, 16-21, 23-21, 21-17; M. I. Parkar w.o. K. R. Davar; A. I. Jacob beat K. Vasant, 21-19, 21-16; J. Sequeira beat S. R. Shetty, 21-16, 21-12

FOURTH ROUND: N. V. Kapadia beat S. G. Gude, 21-16, 15-21, 21-18; K. N. S. Narayanan beat D. Solomon, 21-12, 21-14; C. R. Kelekar beat N. J. Nensey, 18-21, 21-19, 21-15; M. V. Haladi w.o. A. Venkatraman; S. L. Shroff w.o. J. G. Dalal; R. M. Ugrankar beat K. C. Wadhwa, 21-17, 21-11; V. B. Jog beat S. V. Rangan, 16-21, 21-19, 21-18; T. S. Naidu beat C. N. Zarapkar, 21-14, 21-13; P. S. Sandhawalia, 21-18, 21-17; B. N. Chorasia w.o. K. Padmanabhan; N. D. Munshi beat D. N. Bhatkal, 21-6, 21-14; V. B. Shanbag beat V. V. Prabhu, 21-10 21-13; V. D. Dalal beat G. Jethanand, 21-14, 21-18; B. Pereira beat G. G. Dandekar, 21-11, 21-14; M. S. Ajrekar beat K. N. S. Swamy, 21-9, 21-10; N. N. Ubhayankar beat J. K. Mehera, 19-21, 21-15, 21-16; G. Sahedev beat B. Surendra, 21-13, 16-21, 21-18; P. Kumar beat J. Entiado, 21-9, 21-17; M. I. Parker w.o. E. Anklesaria; N. L. Bajaj beat S. A. Mecklai, 21-10, 21-19; C. N. Honavar beat H. K. Sitaram, 21-7, 21-14; T. M. Rasal beat M. T. Mirchandani 21-14, 21-15; C. G. Velkar beat E. Coelho, 18-21, 21-7, 21-12; J. Ezekiel beat R. A. Seth, 21-18, 16-21, 21-16; D. G. Hatthiramani, beat R. D. Haladi, 21-13, 21-12; A. I. Jacob beat J. Sequeira, 21-11, 21-19; F. J. Bode beat K. S. Rastogi, 21-7, 21-18; P. K. Joshi beat M. Vasudev 21-18; 21-9, S. N. Gandhi beat C. L. Subramaniam 21-12, 21-19; M. Shinde beat S. K. Kothare 21-9, 21-11; V. Venkitraman beat P. R. Vednara.

FIFTH ROUND: J. Ezekiel beat V. B. Jog, 21-19, 21-15; P. S. Sandhawalia beat R. M. Ugrankar, 9-21, 21-16, 22-20; S. L. Shroff beat V. B. Shanbag, 21-10, 23-21; G. Sahadeo beat N. D. Munshi, 10-21, 21-16, 23-21; C. R. Kelekar beat N. V. Kapadia, 21-14, 21-14; C. N. Honavar beat T. M. Rasal, 21-17, 21-13, D. G. Hatthiramani, 21-10, 21-13, C. G. Velker beat N. L. Bajaj, 21-8, 21-19; P. Kumar beat N. N. Ubhaykar, 21-12; 21-15; V. D. Dahl beat B. Pereira 21-10; 21-16; M. S. Ajrekar beat B. N. Chrasia 21-16; 21-7; K. N. S. Narayanan beat S. Venkitraman 21-12; 21-10; M. L. Lulla beat A. Abraham 19-21; 21-17; 23-9; M. L. Lulla beat F. J. Bode 21-16, 21-16; M. Shinde beat P. K. Joshi 28-30, 28-9, 23-21.

WOMEN SINGLES

FIRST ROUND: Mrs. R. Rajagopalan beat Prisca Nunes 21-11; 21-16;

2ND ROUND: Mrs. Jaya Deshprabhu beat Irene Samuel 21-18 19-21; Mrs. R. Rajagopalan beat Indu Desai 21-18, 21-17;

MIXED DOUBLES

FIRST ROUND: S. V. Gaokar and Miss Chara Jhaveri w.o. M. Hariharan and partner; S. K. Thacketsey and Roshan Bhathena beat E. Coelho and Rose D'Souza, 21-16, 21-18; S. N. Motiwalla and Silloo Motiwalla w.o. 'C' Pair; D. P. Sampat and Ruby Satarawalla beat J. Sequeira and Prisca Nunes, 21-6, 21-14; U. M. Chandarana and Mrs. R. Rajagopalan beat R. N. Muthuswamy and Preny Gagrat, 21-12, 21-15; K. N. S. Narayanan and Sunita Amladi beat K. R. Chandorkar and Irene Samuel, 21-17, 21-18; S. N. Gandhi and Dun Munshi beat M. Srinivas and Nora Love 21-12, 21-14; A. H. Desai and Jal Hiloo beat P. Kumar and Banoo Mowdawalla 21-13, 23-21; B. P. Baliga and Banoo Cama w.o. "F" Pair; A. I. Jacob and Nirmala Merchant w.o. H. M. Khanchand and Suhasini Joshi; M. V. S. Vittal and Mani Dastur w.o. M. Parulekar and Miss S. Parulekar; S. L. Shroff and Mani Bharucha beat D. G. Hathiramani and Dhun Mistry 21-13, 21-7; O. Dyer and Enid Bocarro beat Y. S. Vyas & Hansa Bhatau 21-17, 21-14; D. P. Somaya and J. Deshprabhu beat U. S. Bangera and Kusum Lotwalla 21-11, 21-16; SECOND ROUND:- U. M. Chandarana and Mrs. R. Rajagopalan beat D. P. Somaya and Jaya Deshprabhu 21-6, 17-21, 21-14; D. P. Sampat and Ruby Satarawalla beat S. N. Gandhi and Dhun Munshi 21-15, 21-16; A. H. Desai and Jer Hiloo beat S. L. Shroff and Mani Bharucha 21-18, 16-31, 22-20; O. Dyer and Enid Bocarro beat S. V. Gaokar and Chari Zaveri 21-10, 21-13; A. I. Jacob and Nirmala Merchant beat S. N. Motiwalla and Silloo Motiwalla 21-15, 23-21; M. V. S. Vittal and Mani Dastur beat S. K. Thackersey and Hoshan Bathena 8-21, 21-13, 21-15.

BRITAIN WINS SIX EVENTS

LONDON, August 4 (PTI-Reuter): Britain won six of the 7 events decided today in the White City Athletic meet.

E. McDonald Bailey equalled his own British, all-comers and national records of 21-1 seconds in gaining the 220 yards.

Arthur Wint won the 440 yards in 47.2 seconds to equal his own British record made on the same track two years ago.

Derek Pugh who finished four yards behind Wint achieved 48 seconds which also equalled the English record.

The one mile was also an all-British triumph with Bill Nakeville winning by eight yards from John Parlett in 4.11 seconds with Patrick El Habrouk, French star, in third place. Roger Bannister, British mile champion, was not taking part.

France's only success today was in the three miles. This was won by Alain Mimoun, who narrowly beat British champion Roy Beckett in 14 minutes 11.4 seconds.

Reland Hardy of Britain broke the world's five-mile walking record at the White City Stadium in London today with a time of 35 minutes 24 seconds.

Hardy broke the record while competing in the 10,000 metre walk during the Britain versus

South Africans Out For 111

SWANSEA, Aug. 4.

It was coincidental that both Glamorgan and South Africa should have ended their first innings at exactly the same total—111 runs in their fixture which commenced today.

At the close of play the home side had made 21 runs for the loss of 1 wicket.

South Africa's cheap dismissal was due to the splendid bowling of Muncer, who took 7 wickets at the cost of 45 runs.

The scores were:—

GLAMORGAN (first Innings): Emrys Davis c Cheetham, b Mansell 19; Clift c Nourse, b Melle 0; Muncer lbw. Rowan 30; Jones c Tayfield, b Mansell 13; Wooller c Nourse, b Mansell 1; Watkins c Mansell, b Rowan 26; Fedees c Van Ryneveld, b Rowan 6; Pleass c Van Ryneveld b Mansell 1; McConnon c McLean b Mansell 4; Davies, b Rowan 1; Shepherd not out 0; Extras 10. Total 111.

Bowling Analysis: Melle 5-0-19-0; Mansell 26-11-37-5; Athol Rowan 21-4-7-45-4

SOUTH AFRICANS (First Innings): Waite c Clift b Wooller 1; Endean c Watkins b Muncer 13; Van Ryneveld c Shepherd b Wooller 4; Nourse c Watkins b Muncer 6; Cheetham lbw. Muncer 2; McLean c Clift b Muncer 0; Fullerton b Muncer 2; Mansell Wooller 21; Rowan not out 49; Tayfield c Wooller b Muncer 0; Melle b Muncer 4; Extras 9; Total 111.

Bowling Ananlysis: Wooller 15-3-41-3; Muncer 23-4-12-45-7; McConnon 9-2-16-0.

GLAMORGAN (Second Innings): Davis not out 4; Clift c Melle b Mansell 0; Pleass not out 12; Extras 5; Total (for 1 wkt) 21.

U. P. Supports Merchant For Captaincy

NAGPUR, August 3 (PTI).

The Executive Committee of the Madhya Pradesh Cricket Association, decided yesterday to support Vijay Merchant as skipper of the Indian test team against the MCC this year.

The Committee expressed its opposition to the proposal for suspension of the Ranji Trophy Tournament this year and urged the retention of the All-India School Cricket Tournament.

The meeting authorised the Honorary Secretary of the Association to represent Madhya Pradesh at the meeting of the Control Board at New Delhi on August 5.

Cricket Board Sub-Committees Meet At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (UPI).

The three sub-committees of the Board of Control for Cricket in India met here today and for awarded their recommendations for consideration and final decision at the annual general meeting to be held here, tomorrow.

Two sub-committees, which met first, discussed in detail the itinerary of the MCC tour of India during the next Winter. The meeting also considered the requests of Indore, Mysore and East Punjab for being assigned fixtures against the MCC.

The Umpires sub-committee, which met with Col. C. K. Nayudu in the chair, discussed matters relating to selection of the panel of umpires for the Ranji Trophy and also for the tests against the MCC

A meeting of the Schools 'Tournamen' sub-committee was also held with Mr. De Mello in the chair.

The following attended the various meetings:

TWO SUB-COMMITTEES: Mr. De Mello, Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram Rao Sahib Ranga Rau, Mr P. Gupta, Mr. Z. Irani, Mr. M. O. Bhave, Mr D. P. Thanawala Mr A. N. Ghose.

UMPIRES SUB-COMMITTEE: Col. C. K. Nayudu, Mr. A. N. Ghose, Mr. S. C. Munsha, Mr. De Mello, Mr. Bhave, Mr. Thanawala.

SCHOOLS SUB-COMMITTEE: Mr. De Mello, Mr. A. N. Ghose, Mr. Munsha, Mr. V. R. Lakshmi Rattan, Mr. Bhave, Mr. D. P. Thanawala.

Mohan Bagan Beats Rajasthan

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4, (PTI).

Soccer was marred again this evening by difficult ground conditions after continuous rain. The maidan was completely water logged and the ball could be propelled only with great effort.

Mohun Bagan's one goal win over Rajasthan was well earned, the lead being maintained with the greatest difficulty. On the run of play the winners were slightly better, but the great pressure Rajasthan exerted during the closing stages of the game entitled them to a division of points.

East Bengal, the league champions, had to go all out to beat East Indian Railway by the solitary goal of the match. The winners selection of S. Roy, their usual left half as outside left did not bring any dividend. It disjointed their attack very much. The Railway defenders played a great game, and the only damage done against them resulted from a fluke goal. Mewalal, E I R centre forward, missed two sitters in the first half, but for which the result of the match would have been quite different.

MEHRA RAJ WINS BOY'S TITLE

Suburban Open Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mrs. Nobina Lewis is well set for a triple crown in the Bombay Suburban Open Badminton Championships for this evening she annexed the Women's Doubles event in partnership with Miss Vasumati Oak beating Babeette Saldanha and Tehmina Vakeel, at the Bandra Gymkhana Court.

The younger combination found the experienced Mrs. Lewis and Miss Oak well up to their wiles and besides some good play at the net, they extended the winners.

Burjor Shroff and Homi Talyarkhan got the better of G. P. Shirke and V. Madgavkar in the Men's Doubles final only after three gruelling neck to neck games were fought out.

The Boy's Singles event ended with a close fought out match. Mehra Raj accounting for C. K. Narwekar in two straight games, rather close fought.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

5-30 p.m. Women's Singles final: Mrs. Lewis vs Tehmi Vakeel; followed by Men's 'A' Singles final; Bal Bhagwat vs B. D. Shroff; followed by Men's 'B' Singles final; V. Kamath vs C. B. Kalappa; followed by Mixed Doubles final; Mr. and Mrs. George Lewis vs Homi Talyarkhan and Siloo Vakeel.

The following were the results:

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (final)

Mrs. Nobina Lewis and Miss Vasumati Oak beat Tehmi Vakeel and Miss Babette Saldanha 15-11 15-6

BOYS' SINGLES (final)

Mehra Raj beat C. K. Narwekar 18-17 15-11.

MEN'S DOUBLES (final)

B. D. Shroff and Homi Talyarkhan beat C. P. Shirke and V. A. Madgavkar 15-13 11-15 15-8

Perry Wins Pro. Singles Title

SCARBOROUGH, Aug 4 (PTI-Reuter): Fred Perry, former Wimbledon champion, who has been a professional in America for a number of years, today won the men's singles final in the Slazenger Lawn Tennis Tournament meeting F. Romanoni (Italy) 6-2, 6-4, 6-3.

CANADA-CUBA DAVIS CUP TIE POSTPONED

MONTREAL, Aug 3 (PTI-Reuter): The first day's play in the Davis Cup tie between Canada and Cuba here today was postponed owing to a heavy rain storm.

PILES CURE

Perfect Herbal Ointment and Magic Cure for all varieties of PILES. Stops pain and Bleeding in 24 hours. Complete cure in 1 month—Guaranteed. Price per tube Rs 3/- V P P extra

PILES CURE DEPOT

Chodavaram P O

(Vizag Dt Madras.)

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-25 p.m. Dockyard vs Indian Gymkhana.

5-40 p.m. I.C.I. vs Tatas (Senior Harwood League).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:

3-30 p.m. Volkart Bros. vs Bhoiwada.

4-30 p.m. General Motors vs Wimco S. C.

5-30 p.m. Little Pioneers vs Rainbow 'A' (Indian League).

TABLE TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall:

9 a.m. Inter College Tourney morning session.

2-30 p.m. Evening session.

St. Xavier's College Hall:

5 p.m. Men's Singles sixth round; followed by quarter-finals of Women's Singles; followed by first and second rounds of Men's Doubles. (Bombay State Tourney).

BADMINTON

Bandra Gymkhana:

5-30 p.m. Final of Women's Singles.

6-30 p.m. Final of 'A' Singles.

7 p.m. Final of Mixed Doubles (Suburban Tourney).

ZAHEER TO SUCCEED KIDWAI?

LUCKNOW, August 4.

Mr. Syed Ali Zaheer, former Indian Ambassador in Iran, who is now appointed as Indian Envoy in Indonesia, is likely to be taken up on the Indian Cabinet in place of Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, it is learnt here.

Pandit Nehru, who is in search of a proper man to fill in the vacant office of Communications Minister, it is understood, may advise Mr. Syed Zaheer to join the Cabinet instead of proceeding to Indonesia to take charge of the Indian Embassy there.

A.I.N.E.C. Executive

NEW DELHI, August 4 (PTI): A meeting of the Standing Committee of the AINEC will be held in Delhi on August 18 to review the position in regard to the stand taken by the AINEC on the Constitution Amendment Act in the light of the developments which have taken place since the last plenary session held in Bombay.

The Standing Committee may also be called upon to consider the press legislation which Government propose to bring forward soon before the Parliament.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, met Prime Minister Nehru this evening. He had a talk with the Prime Minister in connection with the press legislation with Government propose to bring forward in the ensuing session of the Parliament.

U. S. Air Wing For Britain

LONDON, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Headquarters of United States Third Air Force announced today that the 81st Fighter Intercepter Wing, which is coming to England soon, will be stationed at Bentwaters, and Shepher's grave in Suffolk.

SHILLONG, Aug. 4 (UPI): A severe earthqquake shock rocked Shillong today at 16-40 hours. The tremor lasted for one minute. No damage has yet been reported from any quarter.

Today's shock was stated to be severest of all tremors felt recently.

Blames Nehru As Usual

Liaquat's Propaganda For Iran

KARACHI, Aug. 4 (PTI): Pakistan Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan said here today that Indian Prime Minister Nehru's response to his (Mr. Liaquat's) "peace plan' had been "most disappointing, since he has refused to accept the peace plan which I offered to him."

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan was replying to a message from Syed Abdul Kasim Kashani, Iranian religious divine, who had expressed anxiety at the recent Indo-Pakistan developments.

The Pakistan Premier said Mr. Nehru's reply was also disappointing "since he (Mr. Nehru) has also not accepted my invitation to him to visit Karachi."

Mr Liaquat Ali Khan made no mention of his own refusal to accept Mr. Nehru's invitation to visit Delhi "without any prior conditions."

Pak Radio On Troop Movements

KARACHI, Aug. 4 (UPA). Radio Pakistan quoted press reports on Saturday that Indian troops were massed at Hardapur, only two miles from the East Pakistan border.

The Radio, allegedly quoting Indian agency reports, also said Indian troop movements were "intensified" along the Assam-Mymensingh border during the past week.

The reports said Indian forces were composed of "Nepalese" and othed units, 'fully equipped with modern weapons."

Graham For Karachi

SRINAGAR, Aug. 4. (PTI): After a week's stay here "to prepare for further consulations" with the Governments of India and Pakistan, Dr. Graham, U.N. Kashmir representative, is leaving Srinagar tomorrow morning for Karachi with his party by a United Nations plane.

Graham Calls On Abdullah

SRINIAGAR, Aug. 4 (PTI): The United Nations Kashmir representative, Dr. Frank Graham, paid a courtesy call on the Kashmir Premier, Sheikh Abdulla, at his residence this evening. The meeting lasted 35 minites.

BURMESE JOURNALISTS AT MAHATMA'S "SAMADHI"

Members of the Burmese Press Delegation, who are on a brief visit to India, visited Rajghat, Delhi, on the morning of August 3, to lay a floral wreath on the 'Samadhi' of Mahatma Gandhi. Photo shows the members of the Delegation placing the wreath on the sacred 'Samadhi' to pay homage to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi:- (R. to L.): Khin Nyat of the Burmese Embassy; U. Thaung Nyunt (Editor, "New Light of Burma"); U Than Tun, President, Burmese Journalists' Association; U Po Chien (Editor, "Tribune"; U Sein (Editor "Hanthawaddy") and Mrs. Khim Nyat.—PIB.

Chinese Nationalists Menace Burma Frontier

GOVT. TROOPS OUT TO BAR THEIR ENTRY

RANGOON, August 4 (PTI).

THOUSANDS of Chinese nationalist troops were today reported battling with Burma Government forces and the Chinese Communist armies on Burmas long rugged border with Chinese Yunnan writes Wilfred Lazarus, PTI staff correspondent.

Government sources here withheld comment on the clashes, but travellers arriving in Rangoon reported "vast Burmese Troop movement." towards the frontier.

Diplomatic sources expressed concern about what they regarded as a threat to Burmas frontier. They described the situation as "serious"

Today's reports came two days after messages from Saigon had told of 18,000 Chinese Nationalists entering China's south-west Yunnan province from Burma

Today's report said that on Burmas north-east frontier, freshly armed Chinese Nationalists—remnants of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Sheks civil war armies—were trying to join up with other Nationalists already in Yunnan.

HEAVILY MAULED

They had forced an entry during the past month, but had since met stiff resistance from a strong force of Chinese Communist troops.

The Communists were now closing in on Burma's north-east Frontier.

Reports considered reliable.

said the Communists were trying to throw the Nationalists out of Yunnan, while the Burmese troops were fighting to prevent their re-entry into Burma.

The Independent Burmese newspaper, "Bahosi", published in the Central Burma town of Mandalay, declared in a special dispatch: "the Nationalist remnants surrounded by the Communists and heavily mauled, are savagely fighting their way back to their base within the Burma frontier.

In view of the severe fighting on the frontier, Burmese politics may assume a complex character, if the Nationalists re-entered Burma en masse."

"Bahosi" also alleged "two Americans and some Japanese are helping the Nationalists with arms, ammunation and advice from secret base in Thailand (Siam).

Observers here today considered the Nationalists had three alternatives: to suffer complete annihilation at the hands of the Communists, to force and entry back into Burma, or to flee to Thailand.

NO STATEMENT

Despite newspaper demands for a public statement, the Government has not yet made one. A Government spokesman told PTI today "the Government has no information on the subject'

A diplomatic source said the Government was aware of the seriousness of the Frontier situation but would not make a statement for the fear of provoking China.

A Government statement earlier this year announced that freshly armed Nationalist remnants had reorganised themselves into a force and had been moving toward Yunnan to join up with other dispersed Nationalist elements.

Faced with this situation, the Burma Government early in May diplomatically asked the United States Government call on the Chinese Nationalist Government to "effect the immediate withdrawal of the remnants of the Kuomintang troops in Burma.

Burma with an area of over 230.000 square miles has frontiers with Tibet and China which have not yet been demarcated, and with French Indo-China, Siam, India and Paisktan. Her 18 million population includes many races and creeds. Since World War II the country has been torn by civil strife.

French Denial

PARIS, Aug. 4, (PTI-Reuter): The French Government today denied as 'utterly without foundation" a Hong Kong newspaper report that 35,000 Nationalist Chinese troops in Indo-China were waiting for orders to cross the border into China and attack the Communists.

The denial was contained in a communique of the Ministry for the French Associate States.

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (PTI Reuter). West Berlin police swooped at dawn today on the homes of 200 Neo-Nazis confiscated firearms and unearthed a Nazi propaganda cache.

DELHI THREAT TO MADRAS

Trouble Over Wheat Prices

MADRAS, Aug. 4 (PTI): The Government of India have informed the Madras Government that they will withdraw the subsidy on wheat unless the latter continue to sell wheat at the subsidised price of nine annas two pies a measure in the industrial towns of Visagapatam, Coimbatore, Madura and Madras city, it was officially learned today. The Madras Government recently announced a raise in the price of wheat by about three annas a measure, throughout the State, making no distinction of indutrial of industrial towns and other areas.

THREE INJURED IN TRAIN COLLISION

Passengers Assault Driver And Fireman

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4 (PTI):— Three passengers were slightly injured when the down Bandel-Howrah local train bumped into the rear of the Down Katwa-Howrah local train at a place about 25 miles from Howrah on the main line of the E.I.R. early this morning.

Following this, a section of the passengers assaulted the driver and a fireman of the Bandel-Howrah train, necessitating their removal to hospital. Fresh engine crew were arranged and the train started 106 minutes late.

SCATTERED SHOWERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay city and suburbs will have scattered showers accompanied with gusty winds, according to a bulletin issued by the Santa Cruz Weather Bureau late tonight.

Between 8-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. today Colaba recorded 11 cents, Santa Cruz 12 cents and Juhu 7 cents.

Ex-Muslim Leaguers Active Again

CALCUTTA, August 4 (PTI).

MR. S. M. ABDULLA, MLA and Chairman of the Garden Reach Municipality, and twenty-one other prominent Muslim Leaders of West Bengal, in a joint statement here today accused certain former Muslim League leaders in the state of "trying to mislead the Muslim masses of the state by reviving their old game of communal politics".

The signatories to the statement said that after their defeat in the recent bye-elections from Muslim constituencies in West Bengal, those persons were trying to form a Muslim Party for the coming general elections by convening a Muslim convention. The results of those elections (when Congress nomines defeated ex-Muslim leaguers) had unequivocally proved who re-presened the Muslim of West Bengal.

They would, therefore, refuse to tolerate any such convention organised by people "who actively contributed the establishment of Pakistan".

"Any attempt to organise the Muslims on communal lines, specially at a time when the country is surcharged with war possibilities on a account of the aggressive designs of the Pakistan Government, will be suicidal to the Muslim community in the country," they added.

Among the signatories are Mr. Jehangir Kabir, General Secretary of the Indian Seamens Union, Mr. Shamsul Huq, M.L.A. Mr. Fazlur, Rahaman, Vice-Chairman of the Nadia District Board, Dr. B. K. Khan and Mr. Q. M. Rahamatullah, Secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind, Calcutta.

Stop Press

HOSPITAL FIRE

AMAN, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter):— Thousand of pounds worth of medicine was lost today in a fire which severely damaged a 400-bed hospital on the Mount of Olives, according to reports received from the old city of Jerusalem today.

Patients were removed to safety.

OIL TALKS ON TUESDAY

TEHERAN, Aug. 4 (UPA): After a two and a half hour session the Cabinet Saturday night appointed Finance Minister Varasteh to head the Iranian party in talks with the Stokes' mission.

The members of the Iranian body are the fixed Oil Commission and a undisclosed number of cabinet Ministers.

Stokes and his party would formally be introduced to Mossadegh Sunday before noon and will commence work Tuesday, according to a top cabinet source.

RIDGWAY BREAKS OFF CEASE-FIRE TALKS

Charge Against Communists

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF NEUTRALITY OF KAESONG

Condition For Resumption

NEW YORK, August 4 (PTI-Reuter).

NEW YORK Radio stations broadcast the announcement that General Ridgway had broken off the cease-fire talks because of Communist violation of the neutrality of Kaesong.

The report said cease-fire talks would be broken off until the Communists made "satisfactory explanations" of the "flagrant" violations of the neutrality.

The announcement sated that the Allied negotiators would remain within the United Nations lines, until the Communists had explained their violations of the neutrality of Kaesong the radio reports said.

General Ridgway informed the Communist commanders that the United Nations command was prepared to continue the Kesong conversations as soon as a satisfactory explanation of the alleged Communist violation and assurance of non-recurrence was received.

Message To N. Korean Premier

U.P.A. adds:

"Ridgway's message was addressed to North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung and Commander of Chinese Forces Peng Teh Hua.

The text of General Ridgway's message:

"General Kim Il Sung and Peng Teh Hua.

It has been officially verified by eye-witnesses and confirmed with still and motion-picture photography that on or about 13-45 hours, fourth of August, armed military forces not belonging to the United Nations Command were observed Kaesong and within approximately 100 yards of the conference house.

"These forces were an approximate infantry company, were proceeding in an east direction on foot, were well armed with rifles, pistols, grenades and automatic weapons, as well as mortars. Your attention is invited to the following—on the 13th of July I broadcast a message addressed to you which contained the following passage. 'Assurances which I require are simple and few. They include as primary prerequisites.... a conference area of suitable extent completely free of armed personnel of either side'..... I now invite your attention to this flagrant violation of assurances which I required and which you promised.

"The United Nations Command is prepared to continue conversations as soon as a satisfactory explanation of this violation and an assurance of non-recurrence are received. Meanwhile, the United Nations Command delegation will remain with United Nations lines. I await your reply."

It was signed M. B. Ridgway, General, United States Army Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command.

Ridgway Confers

Gen. Ridgway, United Nations' Supreme Commander, called a conference on his senior advisers here late last night and at 2 a.m. (local time) today was still closeted with them.

General Ridgway's conference began at 9-30 local time last night in his headquarters building.

Gen. Ridgway left the Headquarters building at 3 a.m. (local time).

It Is Ridgway's Concern

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): State and Defence Department officials declined to comment today on the statement by Gen Ridgway's Headquarters in Tokyo that the United Nations was pressing for a cease-fire demarcation line north of the present battle line.

They said it was a matter for reference to Tokyo.

NEW LINE

From official statements that the United Nations wanted a "militarily defensible" line it might be assumed that they were asking for a buffer zone across the narrow waist of the Korean peninsula.

This would be about 60 miles north of the present battle front.

Reason For Breaking Off

TOKYO Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): The Problem of the Korean buffer zone on which the Kaesong peace talks have been bogged down for the last nine days assumed the proportions of a mystery tonight.

Speculation over exactly what the United Nation's delegation was demanding in the way of a demarcation line flared up after seemingly contradictory statements by senior United Nations officials.

RIDGWAY'S STAND

Twenty-four hours ago, General Ridgway, United Nations Supreme Commander, declared in Tokyo: "The military demarcation line upon which we must reach agreement, therefore, lies somewhere between the air and sea front on the Yalu river (separting Manchuria and North Korea) and the ground front in the area of Kaesong, Pyongyang and the Yangin river".

"FAR OFF THE BEAM"

But Tonight Brigadier-General William Nuckols, Allied Briefing Officer, told correspondents that any suggestion that the United Nations sought a line "somewhere between the present battle front and the Yalu" was mere speculation and "far off the beam."

Officials sources here tonight de-

(Continued on Page 14)

RATTLER BITES AND DIES

SAN ANTONIO(Texas), August 4—(UPA): A rattlesnake died after it bit Demetrio Gomez.

Gomez, who is a civilian employee at Kelly Air Force, said the rattler struck him on the leg, had convulsions, then crawled 15 feet and died.

Gomez suffered from no ill effects.

He explained: "I head a plating unit at Kelly and handle a great deal of sodium cyanide which is a deadly poison. My body is so full of this poison that it has gradually built up resistance to it but I guess the snake had not."

ALL QUIET ON ASSAM FRONT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (PTI): The Government of India tonight decribed as "absolutely without foundation" reports recently published in the Pakistan press that official records of the Governments of Assam and Tripura were being removed from Shillong to safer points in the interior of Assam.

Another reports in Pakistan newspapers alleged that sub-divisional treasury and other important records had already been shifted from Karimganj, Assam These papers also reported that a large number of people had started evacuating Calcutta and other Indian cities.

Denying these reports, the Government of India announced tonight: "Conditions, both in Assam and West Benal are normal, in contrast to the warlike atmosphere created by blackouts and clenched fist processions in Pakistan.

NEHRU'S REPLY TO LIAQUAT

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (UPI). A formal reply to Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's latest communication to the Prime Minister of India pleading for a joint 'no-war' declaration by the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan will be sent to Karachi this evening, it is learnt from official sources here.

While the contents of the reply are not yet disclosed, it is believed to set forth India's point of view categorically that any "no-war" declaration should cover also the territory of Jammu and Kashmir which Pakistan in effect likes to exclude. The text of the Indian Prime Minister's reply would be released to the press tomorrow.

FRESH TALKS ON PERSIAN OIL

British Government Mission In Tehe an

TEHERAN, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter).

BRITAIN'S Government Oil Mission led by Mr. Richard Stokes the Lord Privy Seal, flew into Teheran today for new talks aimed at ending the three months old crisis over nationalisation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The Persian Finance Minister, Mr. Ali Varasteh, and a British Embassy delegation headed by the Charge d'Affaires, Mr. George Middleton met the incoming delegation. Also aboard was British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd who flew to London last week with Mr. Averell Harriman for consultation with the British Government. With Mr. Stokes were Sir Donald Fergusson, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Fuel and Power, and Treasury and Foreign office officials.

After a brief round of introductions at the airport Mr. Stokes and his party were driven to the Persian Foreign Office summer residence in the foothills north of Teheran, where the delegation will be staying.

Mr. Averell Harriman, President Truman's special envoy who was instrumental in bringing about the Stokes Mission said here last night the main object was to get Persian oil moving again. If Persian's production was delayed for long old markets might be lost, he said.

Earlier today a delegation of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company which will sit in on the talks with Mr. Stokes arrived by air. They were headed by Mr. E. H. O. Elkington, a Director of the Company.

SPIRIT OF GOODWILL IN OIL PEACE TALKS

TEHERAN, August 4 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Averell Harriman, President Truman's Special Envoy called on Premier Mohammed Mossadeq to discuss the new oil negotiations.

Mr. Harriman told correspondents tonight that the main object was to get Persian oil moving again

If Persia's production was delayed for long old markets might be lost.

Mr. Harriman said he was "gratified" that Britain and Persia had agreed to negotiate. "Both Governments are entering into the negotiations in a spirit of goodwill", he stated.

"I am confident that in this spirit, a solution can be found by which Persia will realise its national aspirations and at the same time obtain from the great technical and marketing facilities of the industrial oil industry the assistance needed to receive the maximum total income for its oil resources".

Deal With British Through Harriman?

TEHERAN, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Commenting on Mr. Averell Harriman's mission and the forthcoming talks between the Persian Government and the mission of the Lord Privy Sealmr Richards stockes the extreme right-wing nationalist paper "Seday Vatan" said today that Prime Minister Mossadeq had made a deal with the British through Mr. Harriman.

Mossadeq Firm

TEHERAN, August 4 (PTI-Reuter): The Persian Prime Minister, Dr. Mossadeq told a crowded Senate today: "I will resign rather than sign any agreement with the British that is not to Persia's advantage."

Dr. Mossadeq thanked Mr. Harriman, President Truman's oil Ambassador here, for his efforts.

"Thanks to Mr. Harriman, we have put an end to the tyranny of the 1933 oil concession agreement," the Prime Ministe said.

Dr. Mossadeq read the text of the letters that had been exchanged between the two Governments.

His speech was received in complete silence.

The British Mission was expected to have the first meeting with the Persians tomorrow.

Truman Happy

WASHINGTON, August 4 (PTI-Reuter): President Truman today expressed gratification that Persia and Britain had agreed to resume talks over the Persian oil dispute In a statement he expressed "profound satisfaction" at the roles played by his Special Ambassador, Mr. W. Averell Harriman, and Mr. Henry Grady United States Ambassador to Persia.

Only 4 Actors In The World To Play Gandhiji's Role

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. GEZA HERCZEG, American playwright and scenario writer said here today that there were only four actors in the world today who could play the role of Gandhi convincingly.

Mr. Herczeg, who is the personal envoy of Gabriel Pascal in specially sent to India to set up the production and write the script for his film, "The Life of Gandhi", was speaking at a reception accorded to him by the Chairman, Film Censor Board Sankat Mandal at the Wilson College today. Sir Clifford Agarwal, presided.

The four actors he mentioned were Paul Muni, Robert Donat, Sam Jessy and "some other actor who is yet unknown, but who has a flair for brilliant acting." He disclosed that he had been receiving letters from hundreds of Indians who fancied that they had great resemblance to Gandhi, simply because they had a stoop. These persons, he added, were also in the habit of sending their photos. "It hurts me to see these photos—they are monstrous."

Asked about the aspects of Gandhi's life he proposed to touch in his script, Mr. Herczeg said that at the moment he was not in a position to answer. He said that he had to "meet atleast 200 more Indians and read 300 books" before he could draw up and finalise a plan.

The American press, he continued, had welcomed the plan of producing the film, but the reaction from Hollywood had been a "mixed one." He attributed this to the fact that other studios in Hollywood felt that they ought to have been in the field first.

Outlining the many difficulties that had to be overcome in portraying the life of a great man on the screen, he said, that at the time of filming "Ebile Zola" it had taken "a very long time to convince Paul Muni" that he could "successfully play the role of the French Revolutionary". Mr. Herczeg who wrote the script of that film added that they had to face tremendous opposition from Mr. Warner, the proprietor of Warner Brothers, who though, subsequently made a fortune out of it.

Ridgway Breaks Off Cease-Fire Talks

(Continued from Page 13)

clined to comment on the difference between the two statements.

Gen. Nuckols described the United Nations position as "a very modest one" and expressed the belief that a line approximating the present battlefront could be considered a "defensive position".

He said it was "erroneous" to suggest the United Nations sought a cease-fire line "deep in North Korea." And he reiterated the United Nations were seeking "a militarily realistic defensive line," but said that in the case of a cease-fire, the United Nations were "giving up more" than the Communists, because the United Nations had superiority of air and sea power.

Gen. Ridgay's statement yesterday was in the form of a press release entitled "background material on the establishment of a demilitarised zone."

Today's brief Kaesong session, the nineteenth, again failed to resolve the deadlock over the "buffer zone" to separate the two armies in a cease-fire.

The Communists want the line along the 38th parallel now well behind the United Nations' front line in most places.

(The New China News Agency in a Pyongyang message said today that Gen. Nam Il, Chief Communist negotiator, had rejected at yesterday's meeting "the absurd proposal" by the United Nations for "drawing up a military demarcation line behind the existing front line north of the 38th Parallel.")

NEUTRALITY VIOLATED

An Allied communique said that before the talks were adjourned until tomorrow, Vice-Admiral Turney Joy, United Nations negotiator, accused the Communists of violating the agreed neutrality of Kaesong.

He said a company of armed Communists passed within a few hundred yards of a house used by the United Nations staff. The Communists promised an investigation.

Today's Allied Communique quoted General Nam Il as declaring in reply to a direct question by Admiral Joy that "the Communists would not depart from their previously stated attitude on the location of a demilitarised zone and a line of military demarcation".

General Nuckols later said the delegates were no nearer to an agreement on the buffer zone than they were when the subject first came up nine days ago. He said General Nam Il showed today "a noticeable lack of positive interest" in the United Nations' statement on its position.

In the battle area today, the United Nations' Eighth Army followed up its limited offensive south East of Kumsong earlier this week with another surprise attack on the western front wes of Yonchon.

An Eighth Army communique tonight said the attacking Allied troops struck stubborn resistance from Communist troops supported by heavy mortar and artillary fire in the area west south west of Yonchon.

Yonchon lies about ten miles north of the parallel due north of Seoul and the Communists have been reported reinforcing the front westwards to Kaesong by thousands of fresh troops. In the Kumsong area, the Communists today threw in strong attacks under cover of heavy artillery bombardments.

R.A.F. Plane Does North Pole

MANBY (Lincolnshire) August 4 (PTI-Reuter): The Royal Air Force Lincoln bomber 'Aries', which last week flew over the North Pole, returned to its home base here today.

The plane and its crew of students from Manby's R. A. F. College, had flown nearly 9,000 miles inside the Arctice Circle.

Since the twelve-man plane flew over the North Pole a week ago it had been resting at a United States Air Force base in Alaska.

It took off last night on a non-stop return flight over the Greenland icecap.

Don't Carry Explosives As Luggage

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (PTI): A Railway Ministry press note tonight warned passengers against carrying explosives as luggage into railway compartments.

Recalling the recent outbreak of fire in a third class compartment of the 2 Up Calcutta-Bombay Mail standing at Bilaspur station resulting in the death of nine persons and grievious injuries to five others, the note said inquiries by the Government Inspector of Railways reveal that the fire originate in a card-board box containing cinematograph films—and inflamable substance—coming in contact with a burning substance like lighted cigarette ends.

IRON PYRITES IN KARWAR DISTRICT

KARWAR, Aug. 4 (PTI): Extensive deposits of iron pyrites are believed to exist in Karwar district, about 25 miles from here according to authoritative sources.

Applications for issuing prospecting licenses have been made to Government by prospectors, it is learnt.

Manganese ores are already being mined in this area.

According to the latest figures available, over thirteen lakh people have been protected against tuberculosis by vaccination with B C G out of forty lakh people who were specially tested for the purpose.

Political Refugees

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Sweden's Aliens Commission decided today that three Lithanians who fled from the Russian trawler 'Samum' to a Swedish island on July 7 will be regarded as political refugees.

Holdup Of Youths For World Communist Meet

300 SCOTS MARCH TO BRITISH CONSULATE

VIENNA, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter).

ABOUT 300 Scottish youths to-day marched in protest to the British Consulate at Innsbruck in the French Zone of Austria after being turned back by American authorities at the zonal border near Saalfelden yesterday.

They had been heading for the Soviet Zone of Austria to go from there to the World Communist Youth Festival, which starts tomorrow in East Berlin.

A delegation of three protested to the Consul, while the others sang the "Internationale" in the gardens outside.

The Scots also tried to send a delegation to the United States Liaison Officer in Innsbruck but there was no news of it being received.

MORE CROWDS

Throughout today crowds of French, Italian and British youths paraded the streets of Innsbruck dressed in the blue shirts and red ties of the Communist Free German youth.

They belonged to parties numbering about 1,000 turned back by the Americans yesterday.

French occupation authorities today barred entry to their zone to all travellers from Switzerland, Germany and Italy to Vienna, who did not carry the documents necessary to enter the Russian Zone.

This measure reported by the Austrian authorities in Innsbruck would stop the stream of youths into Austria which continued this morning despite the halting of the big contingent yesterday.

The station master at Saalfelden, American check point at the boundary of the French and American Zones, said youths bound for the Berlin Festival were arriving by every train from the west.

He estimated that about 1,500—mostly French, Italian and Scottish—had so far been taken off the trains.

Congress Must Be Power

JAGJIVAN RAM'S APPEAL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4. (PTI): Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Labour Minister, said here today that Congress, with its previous impressive records, was still the most powerful organisation capable of forming a stable Government and maintaining law and order. The opposition parties, instead of being effective ones, were only seeking their respective party ends with no desre to serve the masses. It was for this reason, he said, that the Congress must remain in power.

Mr. Jagjivan Ram, who was inaugurating a two-day conference of the Presidents and Secretaries of the district and sub-divisional Congress Committees of West Bengal, said that the opposition's's were continuously trying to create an impression in the country that the Congress as an organisation had become weak. It was a matter of great regret that even some Congressmen were at times influenced by such propaganda. Of course, the Labour Minister said, there had been some infiltrator of opportunists in the Congress fold. It was not possible to prevent it as the Congress was a mass organisation But he maintained, the real Congress workers, who still predominated the organisation were honest in thoughts and deeds They were undergoing the same privation and sufferings as they did during the days of their fight for independence.

Indian Cadets Fly To Britain

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (PTI): Four cadets of the National Cadet Corps (Air Wing) left this morning by an IAF 'Courier' aircraft for the United Kingdom to participate in the tenth anniversary celebrations of the British Air Training Corps.

Allied Troops At The Alert

BERLIN, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): British, French and American troops in Berlin will be held at the alert throughout the fortnight-long Communist World Youth festival which opens in the eastern sector of the town tomorrow.

East Berlin was cut off from the Western Sectors by over 160 street barriers and by police patrols shouting "end of the democratic sector."

Two million Germans and 30,000 visitors from over 90 countries are officially stated to be going to the festival.

"Air Food Problem"

Mr. Ganpati Shanker Desai will broadcast a talk in Gujarati entitled "Our Food Problem" from All India Radio, Bombay, on August 6, at 8-30 p.m. The talk will be heard on 244 and 41.44 metres.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): The week-opened in Lombard Street with patchy short loan conditions prevailing necessitating the authorities giving some indirect assistance. The position changed in mid-week however when two of the big five banks were good buyers of bills and books were balanced easily and conditions remained comfortable for the remainder of the period with supplies ample to cover all needs.

The Bank of England returns showed that the active note circulation again increased by about 13 millions Sterling, indicating a seasonal increase in demand for currency.

Applications for 240 million Sterling were allotted at an average rate of ten Shillings 2.49 pence percent. Next week 26 millions Sterling treasury bill will be offered and 35 millions treasury deposit receipts.

Four Asian Nations To Discuss Jap Treaty

DJAKARTA, August 4 (PTI-Reuter).

THE Secretary-General of the Indonesian Foreign Affairs Ministry, Dr. Darmasetiawan, said today that whether Indonesia signed the Japanese Peace Treaty or not would depend on the contents of the final text.

He disclosed that the Indonesian Government had asked India, Pakistan and Burma to attend a conference with an Indonesian delegation in Rangoon on August 7 to discuss matters of common interest, including the Japanese Peace Treaty.

If it appears impossible for India and Pakistan to participate in the Rangoon talks due to shortage of time, the Indonesian Government would in that case, invite Burma, India and Pakistan for a four-nation conference in Djakarta to be held after the final draft of the Japanese Peace Treaty had been published.

In the meantime, he disclosed, Indonesia is to cable to Washington today a list of five subjects in the draft treaty "which deserve special attention".

BANISHMENT AGAIN FOR TSHEKEDI KHAMA

MAFEKING, 4 (PTI-Reuter).

AN indefinite banishment order preventing Tshekedi Khama from entering the Bamangwato Tribal Reserve will be served on Tshekedi when he arrives at Lobatsi today or tomorrow.

Mr. E. B. Beetham, Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland announced this today.

The order will be served under instructions from the High Commissioner in Pretoria for High Commission territories. Tshekedi left Pretoria by car for Mafeking today. His last banishment order expired on March 29.

In Pretoria, the High Commissioner said, the indefinite banishment oder restored the position as under the original banishment.

When Mr. Beetham hands Tshekedi the order, he would also hand over a letter telling him that if a joint tribal Kgotla (meeting) decided for him he would from that time be granted exemption allowing him to enter Bamangwato Reserve and to move freely there until the Kgotla ended.

FAITH WORKS A MIRACLE

(Continued from Page 3)

Bocchicchio arranged an account at a local grocery, put his ramshackle house in shape and gave him pocket money.

Happier conditions were reflected in his fighting. He came fast. Within little more than a year he had licked national names, Joe Baksi, Lee Q. Murray, Curtis Sheppard. Early in 1946, he took the measure of Jimmy Bivins, so-called duration champion. He was on his way a renewed old-man hopeful.

Marsillo, Bocchicchio's aid, had been a partner in the management. He also had Charlie Fusari, then a promising youngster Felix suggested they share alike in each fighter. Vic couldn't see it and automatically had himself declared out.

And now a flashback:

In the early 1930s Walcott had been training in Philadelphia under the late Jack Blackburn. "I've got a good friend in Chicago, who wants a young heavyweight," Blackburn told him. "I'm going to take you to meet him." On their eve of departure Walcott was taken down with typhoid. Blackburn went alone to meet the friend who had discovered another fighter, whose name was Joe Louis.

In later years Walcott often mused: "If I hadn't gotten sick and had had a real chance then, who knows I wouldn't have been champion before Louis?"

It is an oft-told tale of how Blackburn's brilliant teaching converted Louis from an awkward, powerful novice to a craftsman of the ring.

Blackburn never forgot Walcott, though.

When Louis was training at Lakewood, N.J., for his ill-fated first fight with Max Schmelling, Blackburn called him to act as a sparring partner.

Clippings, and even a photograph published at the time, testify that Jersey Joe floored Louis with a right hand in the first round he worked. It meant walking papers.

Walcott's Chances

Eleven years later, with Blackburn dead and Louis a kingpin of long standing, Walcott got a chance to fight the champion. In a stunning surprise battle, at Madison Sq. Garden, Jersey Joe twice floored Louis for a two-count in the first, for a seven-count in the fourth. He dominated the 15-round bout, despite a cautious last round.

Louis apparently accepted the issue, leaving the ring before the vote. He came back to hear a gift split decision. Referee Ruby Goldstein called it for Walcott, 7-6-2, but Judges Frank Forbes and Marty Monroe went for Louis 8-6-1 and 9-6.

Walcott took his case to Eddie Eagan, chairman of the State Athletic Commission. Eagan was unyielding, if sympathetic. The public protest was fantastic. The National Police Gazette immediately declared Walcott an "uncrowned champion" and presented him a silver championship belt. The Ring Magazine called his performance "one of the greatest" and gave him a special award.

In Yankee Stadium the next summer Walcott got another chance. He dropped Louis again and was leading, when Joe struck him down and out in the eleventh round.

Louis' first venture into retirement in 1949 meant an NBA title shot for Walcott with Ezzard Charles at Chicago. He was outfenced in 15 languid rounds. In October last year Jersey Joe was promised another crack at Charles but, first, please would he fight young Rex Layne?

Permanent discard would have been his if Pittsburgh hadn't demanded a showing by Charles who had developed there but hadn't been back since winning the title. Joey Maxim was selected first as the opponent. The IBC-TV-contract strained, usurped that pairing for Chicago, and Walcott became the consolation.

What happened at Forbes Field was a left hook knockout in the 7th heard 'round the world. But what has happened in Camden with Arnold R. Cream and his wife Lydia, and their six who range from 17 to 6, is a triumph of the spirit as much as of the physical.

Yes, this is the magnificent crumbs-to-crown chronicle of a man of great faith who believed not what the world said, cynically but only that, if at first you don't succeed, try, try again.

—P. G. KRISHNAYYAb
SERVICE.

Resume Negotiations With Railmen

ITWF'S APPEAL TO INDIA GOVERNMENT

MADRAS, Aug. 4, (PTI).

THE International Transport Workers' Federation has represented to the Government of India to ask the Railway Board and All-India Railwaymen's Federation to resume immediately negotiations on all major claims and make earnest endeavour to settle them.

The ITWF has sent to Mr S. Guruswamy, Secretary of the AIRF, a cable summary of their representation to the Government of India.

The ITWF has pointed out to the Government of India that if no agreement was reached by negotiation before August 27, the Government could avoid conflict by "wise restraint in use of powers conferred by the Ordinance".

"Thirty days prohibition of strike should suffice and should be accepted by Federation provided Government simultaneously orders Railway Board and Railwaymen's Federation to settle the dispute within 20 to 25 days either by further direct negotiation or by voluntary arbitration."

The Federation considered the Ordinance promulgated by the Government "as incomplete legislation inadequate and unsuitable for ensuring social justice and peace in railway industry."

Stating that the Ordinance was "no more than a stopgap" the Federation also pointed out the need for an act of Parliament on industrial relations in transport and communications based on the resolution of the ILO Inland Transport Committee passed in May 1947 and which received affirmative vote of all representatives of India.

The Federation further added that "it would be helpful if Government declared now its intention to replace the Ordinance in the near future by adequate act suitable for the double purpose of ensuing continued functioning of railways and justice to railwaymen."

Mr. Guruswamy said that at the nineth plenary sitting of the Inland Transport Committee of the I.L.O. in May 1947, a tripartite delegation from India sent by the Government was a party to the unanimous acceptance of a resolution on industrial relations in inland transport.

Railway Union Worker Detained

AMBALA, Aug. 4 (PTI): The Railway Police have arrested Chanan Singh, an office-bearer of the Socialist-sponsored East Punjab Railway Workers' Union, at Kalka under the Preventive Detention Act. Chanan Singh is alleged to have been "creating discontent among them." He has been ordered to be detained for two months.

Coal Strike Called Off

NAGPUR, Aug 4 (PTI): Normal work has been resumed in the Chhindwara Coalfields following the calling off of the twentynine-day old strike by workers on Tuesday, according to information received here yesterday.

The Jatchappa Colliery still remains closed the report added.

Cloth Shops Distinction Goes

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 4.

The Bombay Government have abolished the distinction among Government cloth shops, stratagic cloth shops and non-stratagic cloth shops and have ordered distribution of the cloth quota in the districts among all these.

Shri G. D. Vartak

Shri G. D. Vartak, Minister for Local Self-Government, will leave for Palghar tomorrow morning and return to Bombay in the evening.

U.S. Television Producer To Visit India

NEW YORK, Aug. 4, (UPA): Radio and Television producer Frank Ferrin will leave aboard the Queen Mary on Saturday for Bombay to photograph Jungle scenes for a forthcoming television programme, the Columbia Broadcasting System announced yesterday.

It said the scenes will provide a background for a programme featuring "Changa, Elephant Boy."

The film will be shot in Mysore with initial scenes taken at the Maharaja's palace. Starting September 18 Ferrin will also photograph jungles, with scenes including tiger hunt, panthers, snakes and monkeys.

SABOTAGE ATTEMPT

MELBOURNE, August 4, (PTI-Reuter): Another deliberate attempt has been made to sabotage the radar gear of the aircraft carrier "Sydney", Australian Navy Minister William McMahon said today.

He said the damage had caused minor difficulties in operating the radar during exercises last month.

"The damage was obviously deliberate and had been done by some one with technical knowledge of radar but it was not thoroughly carried out", the Minister declared.

"It could have been terribly serious and could even have delayed the Sydney's departure for Korean waters if it had been thoroughly done", he added.

CHALLENGE TO KREMLIN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPA): Assistant Secretary of State Edward Barrett said Friday night that Moscow's new "peace propaganda" is "as phony as a three-dollar bill."

Speaking on the National Broadcasting Company "battle report television programme, Barrett challenged the Kremlin to print President Truman's letter to the Congress on the resolution of friendship and to shut down hundreds of Soviet transmitters that are trying to jam Voice of America broadcasts to the Russian people."

Municipal Councillor In Trouble

ALIBAUG, August 4 (H.S.).

A Municipal Councillor was arrested here by the police on an alleged charge of theft of Municipal property.

The arrested person, who is a member of the local Municipality for the last several years, was found hiding himself in one of the rooms of the Municipal premises at midnight. The police, it is alleged, has recovered from him during his search, a key of a cupboard in the Municipal Hall, from where 300 rupees were reported to have been stolen last month.

The week-old strike of the 1,500 bidi workers of Ahmedabad of the city as a sequel to the wage-cut announced by the owners of 110 bidi factories and shops continues.

REPAIRS TO U. S. FREIGHTER

£150,000 Damage

CAIRO, August 4, (UPA): The 7,262-ton American freighter John Chester Kendall which suffered a hole in its side when hit by a Danish tanker on the Suez Bay on July 23 will have to undergo repairs for a month and half in Suez.

The freighter was on its way to Bombay from Philadelphia carrying 10,000 tons of wheat.

Surveyors estimated the ships damages total 150,000 pounds, half in repairs half in lost wheat.

An insurance company is paying half of the losses and the Danish Steamship Company; owner of the tanker, Gerd Maerak which hit the American ship is paying the other half.

SUPPRESSION OF LA PRENSA

U. N. Enquiry Demanded

GENEVA, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): "The International Federation of Newspaper Proprietors and Editors has addressed a request for a United Nations enquiry into the suppression of the Argentine newspaper 'La Prensa' to the United Nations Economic and Social Council"

The 82-year-old independent 'La Prensa', a frequent critic of the Peron regime, was expropriated by President Juan Peron's Government last April.

It last appeared on January 26, unable to overcome a boycott by news vendors belonging to a Government sponsored trade union federation.

'La Prensa' Staff To Sue In Court

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Nearly half the former staff of the newspaper La Prensa started court proceedings today, demanding severance pay and indemnity totalling 16,057,530 pesos.

More than 1,500 employees were thrown out of work in January when La Prensa—an outspoken critic of President Juan Peron—was first boycotted by the News Vendors' Union. Later the paper was expropriated by the Government.

WOMAN BAILS OUT U. S. RED CHIEF

NEW YORK, August 4, (PTI-Reuter): A woman sympathiser yesterday put up the 5,000 dollars baid that national Communist chairman William Foster needed to stay out of gaol.

The substituted bail came from Mrs. Jennie Rosen, 61, a needle trades worker, who said she had never known Foster, but had read his lectures and books.

"I am sure he will not flee because he is a sick man", she said. She showed the court her savings bank book to prove that she had withdrawn the bail money from her account.

Mr. Foster, 70, who was indicted three years ago with 11 other Communist leaders on charges of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of the Government, has not been tried because of a heart ailment.

Free Medical Service To State Servants

HYDERABAD (Dn.) August 4. (PTI): Hyderabad State Government servants will be entitled to free medical attendance, according to the Hyderabad Government Servants' (Medical Attendance) Rules promulgated by the Rajpramukh, the Nizam.

President's Visit To Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Aug. 4 (PTI): President Rajendra Prasad will pay his first official visit to Hyderabad on August 29.

The establishment of a well-equipped Central Analytical Laboratory is proposed by the PEPSU Government in view of the growing industrialisation of the state. The laboratory will be set up at Kasauli in Simla Hills at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,500.

Another Big Haul Of Gold

ARAB PASSENGER AND CREW INVOLVED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Customs brought off a second major "haul" on Saturday night with the seizure of 180 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 20,000 from an Arab passenger and two members of the crew of s.s "Dumra", which arrived from the Persian Gulf ports today.

On Thursday night, the Rummaging Department of the Preventive Section had seized 200 tolas of gold from a member of the crew of s.s. 'Saraswati'.

In tonight's raid 110 tolas of the contraband metal were seized from the Arab passenger who came from Kawid, Persian Gulf, today. The gold was found concealed in cardboard cartoons and sundry baskets.

Suspecting that the ship might "contain" further gold a thorough search of the stores and other compartments of the vessel was instituted. The labour of the officers was, however, rewarded when in the refrigerator they found 70 tolas of gold. Two members of the crew have been "detained" for questioning.

4 BRITISH MPs IN NAIROBI

Fact-Finding Tour

NAIROBI, August 4, (PTI-Reuter): Four British members of Parliament arrived here by air yesterday on a fact-finding tour of East and Central Africa.

They have been chosen by the Speaker's Committee of the House of Commons to provide background for both sides of the House when the question of closer association in Central Africa is debated.

The delegates are Mr. Julian Amery (Conservative) Mr. A. E. Baldwin (Conservative) Mr. W Coldrick (Labour) and Mr. S. N. Evans (Labour).

They are to meet Kenya elected members and attend a session of the Legislative Council.

Border Violations

Yugoslavia Accuses Rumania

BELGRADE, Aug. 4. (PTI-Reuter): Yugoslavia yesterday accused Rumanian frontier guards of having committed "53 provocations and violations of territory between May 27 and July 25", a protest note handed to the Rumanian embassy here said.

They included unprovoked shooting at Yugoslav troops. In addition Rumanian aircraft had "several times" violated Yugoslav air space.

"This proves that the Rumanian Government has done nothing to stop the aggressive activities", the note added.

Compared with last year, the number of incidents provoked during the same period had increased by ninety per cent.

POLAND ASKS U.K. TO PAY DAMAGES

Retention Of Two Tankers

LONDON, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): Poland has demanded damages from Britain for the "illegal retention" of two ships ordered by Poland from a British shipyard but requisitioned by the British Admiralty, Warsaw Radio said last night.

The radio said that Polish Foreign Office has presented a note to the British Embassy in Warsaw demanding withdrawal of the requisitioning and payment of damages.

The Polish Ambassador in London made a protest more than two weeks ago against the British Admiralty's action in seizing the two Polish tankers "Tatry and Beskidy".

The two tankers were taken over by the British Admiralty under defence regulations. They are both of 7,600 tons gross and were under construction by Bartrand Sons Limited, Sunderland.

LEGISLATURES FOR PART "C" STATES

Amendment To Bill Before Parliament

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4.

PART "C" states of Himachal Pradesa, Vindhya Pradesh, Coorg, Ajmer, Delhi and Bhopal will have Legislative Assemblies with Ministries responsible to them after the forthcoming general elections, it was officially announced today.

The Government of India, said a press note issued by the States Ministry, have decided to readjust the provisions of the Part "C" States Bill, now before Parliament, so as to secure wherever possible the "largest practicable measure of autonomy and responsible government" for part "C" states. The amendments now proposed to the bill envisage that after the electpons simultaneously with Part "A" and Part "B" States, the states of Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Coorg, Ajmer, Delhi and Bhopal should have Legislative Assemblies with Ministries responsible to them.

"The provisions of the bill" the press note says "can be applied to other part C States, except Bilaspur, which will be substantially affected by the Bhakra projects. This enabling provision gives Government time to adjust the advance to Responsible Government according to the needs, suitability and problems of each state."

The Government of India agreed to amend the Part C States bill after fully considering the views of members of Parliament from these states at a meeting here this morning. The Prime Minister and the Minister for Home and States attended the meeting.

Referring to the position of the Chief Commissioner in the Part C States under the new set-up, the press note says: "The powers of the Chief Commissioner will be limited to remitting any matter for reconsideration by the Council of Ministers and referring any issue to the Central Government.

In regard to New Delhi, however, where the Central Government have certain obvious special interests, the powers of the Chief Commissioner will be more positive.

Special representation will be given, the press note further says, to the Scheduled Castes and, where necessary, to Scheduled Tribes.

About the functions of the future Legislative set-ups in these states, the press note says: "Each Legislative Assembly will have its own Speaker and the Legislative functions will extend to all matters in the State and concurrent lists as in Part A and Part B States. The Parliament will, however, have concurrent jurisdiction"

As regards the special powers of the Chief Commissioners, the press note says: "The requirement of the prior sanction of the Chief Commissioner will be limited to money bills and bills affecting the Judicial Commissioner's Court and the Public Service Commission."

Karachi's War Propaganda

INCITEMENT TO START JEHAD

Delhi Issues White Paper

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4, (UPI).

A White Paper chronicling interesting specimens of Pakistan's war propaganda against India between September, 1950 and June, 1951 has been published today by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India.

"For many months past, "the White Paper says, "persistent incitement to war against India on the Kashmir issue has been carried on in Pakistan through official and non-official statements by the Government-owned Radio Pakistan, through resolutions said to have been passed by various political organisations, and through the press.

In fact, this campaign began with the invasion of Kashmir, but it has become more virulent and direct since the publication of report in September 1950 in which Pakistan's aid to the tribesman and her invasion of the State were considered by the U.N. Mediator as breaches of international law."

INCITING BROADCASTS

"It is significant that the tribesmen who invaded the State in 1947 should receive so much attention in the Pushtu programmes of the Government-owned Radio Pakistan, Pushtu being the language of the tribal area. By broadcasting news in Pushtu, Urdu, and English, of alleged preparations for jehad (holy war) by tribesmen, Radio Pakistan not only incites the inhabitants of the tribal area but the entire Muslim population of Pakistan

"The widely read Urdu newspapers are exploiting the emotional medium of poetry, often printed in blood red letters, and frequently referring to "the faithful" and the "the kaffir" (infidel), obviously to rouse a feeling of hatred and enmity towards India.

"Inflammatory poems which are being published regularly in some of the Urdu newspapers in Pakistan are of course capable of being carried to the illiterate population by word of mouth."

"This White Paper contains only a section of typical extracts which reveal the object, extent and scope of this propaganda."

QUOTATIONS

The White Paper of Pakistan's war propaganda against India contains number of quotations from speeches made by leaders of Pakistan including the Governor General, Mr. Nazimuddin, Cabinet Ministers, politicians and extracts from the English and Urdu press of Pakistan and broadcasts by the Government owned-radio.

The "Dawn" of Karachi and the influential Urdu daily 'Zamindar' of Lahore get the pride of place in their advocacy for an outright war against India.

In a poem entitled 'Kashmir Valley' Maulana Zafar Ali Khan writes in the 'Zamindar' of June 16 last "to keep alive our traditions in this age is a sign of victory and triumph, I swear by the strength of Ali that there is glory under the shade of the swords, we will some day sit on the throne—Delhi has been our seat of Government for centuries."

Shah Allahabadi writing in 'Pashan' of Dacca in January last says: take Kashmir, take Kashmir, oh Pakistanis, you are the fortune of Islam, Islam is in danger, you should take swords in your hands, become sturdy, courageous and advance, take the flags of Islam and become courageous for taking Kashmir."

The "Dawn" of Karachi in a special article on Kashmir published on November 28 last say: "This time the UN must act. The hand on the triggers has already waited too long. It cannot wait indefinitely. The people of Azad Kashmir did not make a secret that the only solution of the Kashmir problem is jehad"

The White Paper which lists over one hundred quotations include extracts from radio script broadcast to the tribal area calling upon people to join the 'jehad' against India.

Some of the headlines from the Pakistan press quoted in the White Paper make grim reading. **"Fie upon the kingdom which is not purchased by blood; Kashmir or death."**

(Jadid Nizam Lahore of February 7).

'Zamindar' of Lahore: "If India does not give up her intrasigency, sword will be drawn to liberate Kashmir."

'Jang' of Karachi, 29-8-50: The Kashmir dispute must be settled before the month of September; Lakhs of tribesmen are prepared to plunge into jehad".

NEHRU'S REPLY TO LIAQUAT

U. N. Given Copy Of Telegram

U.N. HQ., (New York), Aug. 4, (UPI-AFP): The Indian Delegation to the U. N. today handed to the Chairman of Security Council text of the telegram sent on July 29 by the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to Pakistan Premier Liquat Ali Khan.

In the telegram, the text of which has already been published in Delhi, Mr. Nehru rejected Pakistan Premier's invitation to him to go to Karachi to discuss solution to the Kashmir problem on the ground that conditions were attached to the invitation. Instead he invited the Pakistan Premier to Delhi "without any previous conditions."

NO TRUTH IN 'DAWN'S' STRANGE REPORTS

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4, (UPI): An official source stated here today reports that there is no truth whatsoever in certain press reports suggesting that some official records and documents of the Assam Government were being transferred from Shillong to certain interior areas.

Referring to such reports recently appearing in "Dawn" Pakistan's influential daily paper from Karachi and certain other newspapers, a Government spokesman said that these reports were rather strange. He added that there was no truth in those reports.

Gurmani's Outburst

LAHORE, Aug. 4 (PTI): Mr. M.A. Gurmani Pakistan's Minister for Kashmir Affairs, declared at Rawalpindi yesterday that Pakistan would prove an iron wall against India's "expansionist designs" and her "Brahmin imperialism".

Addressing a "Defence Day" meeting he said: "When we talk of peace it is not from a feeling of weakness; only those are entitled to talk of peace who are able to preserve and maintain it. The exhibition of resort to force is a sure sign of weakness.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter): A series of "quite severe" earthquake shocks were recorded on the Fordham University seismograph on Thursday and early Friday.

U. S. Only Expressed Its Concern

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, (PTI-Reuter): The United States had expressed its concern to India and Pakistan over the tense situation created by the gathering of troops on either side of the India and Pakistan border, State Department officials said yesterday.

They added that the United States had not specifically asked India and Pakistan to withdraw their forces but had stressed the dangerous possibilities in the situation.

It was learned that the United States had expressed its concern to both Governments through informal approaches by its Ambassadors in both countries last week.

The Ambassadors had also urged moderation upon the Indian Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and the Pakistan Premier Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan in the handling of the situation.

The United States approach, it was understood, dealt with all troop movements in the border areas with particular emphasis on the Punjab region where the most recent movements had taken place.

State Department spokesman Mr. Michael McDermott, said the United States although making clear its concern had not made any proposal to the Governments.

Andhra Muslim Leader's Appeal

KURNOOL, Aug. 4 (PTI): Maulana Biyabani, President of the Andhra Provincial Jamiat-Ul-Ulema and a local Congress leader asked Pakistan to put a stop to its war propaganda in order to ensure peace in both India and Pakistan.

Addressing a meeting of Muslims here today, Maulana Biyabani said that the Pakistan Premier's latest "outburst" reminded him of Kasim Razvi's empty threats. The Indian Muslims, the Maulana said, were befooled twice before and had today heavily for it. But now the Pakistani cries of 'jehad' had no meaning for Muslims living in India happily.

INDIA'S PROTEST TO KARACHI

Raid On Gurdwara

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (UPI): It is understood that the Government of India have asked their High Commissioner at Karachi to lodge a strong protest with the Pakistan Government against a Pakistan police raid on Nanka Sahib the largest Sikh Gurdwara on the Indo-Pakistan sub-content in the last week of July.

The police took away from the Sikh sewadars, five guns which were duly licenced. They also took away some cartridges and three leather belts.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER RESIGNS

CAIRO, Aug. 4, (PTI-Reuter): Egyptian Minister for National Economy Hamed Zaki Pasha tendered his resignation last night because of what he called "lack of harmony between him and his cabinet colleagues over new press legislation."

Kashmir Conflict Must Be Solved

JOWITT'S ADVICE TO DELHI & KARACHI

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4, (PTI): Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor of Britain, said here today that the problem of Kashmir could be solved by the leaders of India and Pakistan through good will and statesmanship. He hoped that these two countries, who had immense future before them, would live together in peace and harmony. "Nobody, who has had experience of war, would want it", he asserted.

The Lord Chancellor passed through Dum Dum this morning on his way to Sydney to attend the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Australian Constitution

Asked about his opinion regarding the Persian oil crisis the Lord Chancellor told pressmen at Dum Dum that there too was enough scope for statesmanship." Both oil and soil belong to the Persians but we built plants and machineries and supplied technical personnel". He failed to understand why there should not be partnership over it.

Giving an emphatic no to the question on the possibility of another world war, Lord Jowitt said: "war is not inevitable, but we may slip into it and, therefore, the best safeguard against it is to be prepared for it."

Accompanying the Lord Chancellor were Lady Jowitt, Sir Raymond Evershed, Master of the Rolls, British House of Lords, Lady Evershed and their staff.

Village Clash: 2 Killed

JAGDISPUR (Shahabad), Aug. 4, (UPI):— Two persons were killed and four others injured in a clash at village Karath between two parties over the question of carrying water to their respective fields.

The dead bodies were brought for post mortem examination here. The injured were admitted in the local hospital.

P And T Strike Move Deprecated

KIDWAI'S MESSAGE ON EVE OF RESIGNATION

NEW DELHI, August 4, (UPI): "The country is passing through a crisis, both internal and external and a strike in the P. and A. Department at this juncture will rather be considered a selfish move on the part of a section of the community to secure better living conditions for themselves than what the rest of their countrymen enjoy. The public will not tolerate it", observed Mr Rafi Ahmed Kidwai in the course of a message to officers and staff of P and T Department at the time of relinquishing charge of the Ministry of Communications.

He regretted that he was leaving at a time when there was talks of a strike in the department. He was confident that, although working under difficult conditions, most of the posts and telegraphs workers were reluctant to go a on strike

Mr. Kidwai thanked representatives of most of the unions of employers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for the co-operation he received from them. "Although all the outstanding problems have not been solved, yet I am sure they appreciate that a genuine attempt has been made by the Government of India to understand them. Though I am leaving the Government, I hope the contacts established will not be broken and if I can ever be of any help, I will always be at your disposal", he added.

Kamala Nehru Hospital

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 4 (VPI):: The Hyderabad Government has decided to name the new 300-bed general hospital at Asafnagar after the late Shrimati Kamala Nehru, wife of the Prime Minister, it is learnt.

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Princess Street police last night seized 74 pallees of bajri from a room on the second floor of Kapol Nivas, Cavel Cross Lane Kalbadevi. Kuawarji Keshavji and Bachoo Jiva, two occupants of the room were taken into custody.

TANDON DENIES KIDWAI'S GRAM STORY

Facts Twisted, He Asserts

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4, (PTI).

THE Congress President, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon yesterday denied having asked the Manager of the People of India Society Farm at Saharanpur to use their surplus gram as cattle feed rather than give it to Government at procurement price.

Mr. Tandon was commenting on the statement made by Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai following his resignation from the Central Cabinet on Thursday. Mr. Kidwai had accused the Congress President of having given such a direction to the Manager of the farm in the Divisional Conference held at Saharanpur in the last week of June.

The Congress President told P.T.I. that there never was any question of the farm of the Peoples of India Society supplying gram to the Government. "My point was that while the ceiling price fixed by the Government for Delhi and Punjab was Rs. 12 a maund, it was being actually sold by the cultivator at Rs. 17 at their homes."

NOT HIGHER

"What I stated at the meeting," Mr Tandon said, "was that when the Manager of the Society's farm told me that the gram belonging to the Society would be sold at Rs. 17 a maund, since that was the prevailing price, I directed him to sell it at Rs. 12 a maund and not to take anything higher.

"I also said in my speech that after a few days the Manager came back with a new proposal namely that the gram be not sold but fed to the she-buffaloes and their milk sold in the Delhi market. The proposal was accepted by the Society."

"The real point", said Mr. Tandon, "was that all those who were using gram in Delhi or Punjab for feeding human beings, horses or cattle had to purchase it at much more than Rs 12 a maund and were thus infringing Government rules Such persons, I estimated, would form large majority of the population."

"I have known Mr. Kidwai for over thirty years. Twisting words and facts is his flair and he is not worried about being accurate". Mr. Tandon added.

Referring to Mr. Kidwai's statement about 'the moral degradation of the Congress', he said, "it would be good for all of us if we did a little introspection when speaking of the ethical conduct of others".

City & Suburbs

TODAY

HINDU: Shravan Shud 3, 2007.
MUSLIM: Zilkad 1, 1370.
PARSI: Aspandarmad 7, 1320.
Sunrise: 6-16 a.m.
Sunset: 7-12 p.m
Hightide: 01-00, 13-35
Lowtide: 06-55 19-44

Today's Engagements

RAMAKRISHNA VIVEKANANDA CENTRE: Discourse of Bhagavat Gita, at the Centre, Dadar, 9-30 a. m.

BUDDHA SOCIETY: Lecture on Lord Buddha, Nair Hospital Compound, 9-45 a.m.

VISHVA BHARATI ASSN: Annual social gathering, 3 p. m.

GREATER BOMBAY TENANTS' UNION: Public meeting, Kamgar Maidan, 5 p. m.

FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET UNION: Dr. U. B. Narayan Rao on "How U.S.S.R. solved its drink problem", Gujarathi Forbes Hall, Vithalbai Patel Road, 6 p. m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Lecture on "Heraldry and Reincarnation", Jehangir Wadia Bldg., Flora Fountain, 6-15 p. m.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Election campaign meeting, Hirvi Chawl Compound, Tardeo, 8-30 p. m.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Sarine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "God as Father, Mother and Son." Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park. 5-30 p.m.

D.P.S' CLAIMS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

Gidwani's Suggestion

BOMBAY Saturday.

Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, President of the All India Refugee's Association, in a telegram to the Minister of Rehabilitation, Government of India, expressed the opinion that Government should make available "relative probable estimate of relations from evacuee properties proposed to be acquired or title extinguished against probable estimate of displaced persons' claims."

Dr. Gidwani, who is now lying in a hospital in Bombay, in his telegram to the Minister who invited him to join the conference convened by him to consider how to utilize property left in the Indian Union by Muslim evacuees for giving recompense to displaced persons from West Pakistan expressed his inability to attend the Conference.

ELECTED MEMBER OF WORLD HOSPITAL BODY

Dr. P. M. Sangani

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. P. M. Sangani, Superintendent, Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital has been elected a Member of the Managing Council of the International Hospitals Federation at the 7th Congress held at Brusells.

Dr. Sangani is a Member of the International Hospitals Federation since last 2 years He is also a Member of the American Hosptal Association since 1946. He is a Founder Member of the Association of Surgeons of India. He was the Convener of the Hospital Association of Indian Union and is a Hon. Secretary of the same. He is Rotarian representing Bombay Hospitals, at the Rotary Club of Bombay.

PRICE OF INFANTS' FOODS

BOMBAY, Saturday: By a Notification published in the Gazette of India, dated August 4, 1951, the Government of India have, under the Supply and Prices of Goods Act 1950, amended the maximum retail price of certain infants' foods. The following are the revised prices:

Horlicks 1 lb. costs Rs. 3-10-0 per bottle; Horlicks ½ lb. costs Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle; Horlics 5 lbs. costs Rs. 16-13-0 per bottle.

Today's Radio

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5

BOMBAY

244 m.—07-40 Prog., 07 45 Ne Jekisondas Party, G devotional songs, 08-15 Tarabai Gadagkar surmalhar, 11-45 D M Kamat, allaya bilawal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 Air artist instr. music, 13-40 Week's prog., 13-45 Sunday prom., 17-30 Tarabai Gadagkar, multani, 18 10 L K Kunte, clarionet 18-30 D M Kamat, puria, 19-00 Air artist, P Praekh, composition, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Air quartet, 19-30 D. M. Kamat, thumri, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Tarabai Gadagkar, gorakh kalyan, 20-45 N. Jekisondas party G devotional songs, 21-15 Padma Narsimhan, K vocal 21-45 Ad libitum 21-55 Musical interlude, 22 00 Music of Masters.

VARIATIONS: —353 m.—07 30 Mangal Prabhat, 08-00 S. Nageshkar, tabla 08-45 Shakuntala Y Keskar pad, 11-00 Film songs, 11-45 M G Rangnekar's M play, 13-00 Shakuntala Y Keskar, pad, 13-30 M Advani, geet, 13 50 Khadim Husain, kh vd. 17-30 For children, M, 18-00 Air artist, M bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages in M. at 18-50 in K 20-15 S Golatkar party abhang, 20-30 G P Shakha, film review, H 20-45 Shakuntala Y Keskar, bhavgeet, 21 00 M Advani bhajan geet 21-30 Radio trailer M 21-45 P Swami gottuvadvam 22-00 Khadim Husain, ...jan

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 & 326.1 mm.—08-15 Vadya vrund, 08-30 Mirabai Badkar, kh bibhas, 18-20 Sudha Divetia, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners, (Baroda), and Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Avaz (Ahm.), 19-00 Mirabai Badkar, hanskinski, 19-15 Sudha Divetia, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet sudha (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 Mirabai Badkar, pad, 20-30 Your choice, (Baroda) 20-30 Bharat music, Delhi relay (Ahm.), 21-15 Sudha Divetia, R Shahni's works, 21-30 Mirabai Badkar, nand.

GOA

34.22 m—08-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 09-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. voice, of prophecy, 21-00 Music by Roth, 01-30 Salon serenade 02-00 Hindi request prog. 03-00 Hindi film music, 04-00 Cloutier and his music, 04-30 Concert Hall of air 05-00 I hear Southland singing, 05-15 Bringing Christ to Nation, 05-35 Back to Bible.

CEYON

19.84 25.05. 41.72 m.—07-15 am. It's good day, 07-30 BBC news 07-45 Star of today, 08-00 Sunday serenade, 08-15 Voice of prophecy 08-45 Round up time, 09-00 Swap shop 09-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop, 11-00 Hindi prog. 12-00 Music for lunch, 05-00 p.m. Hindi prog. 06-30 Lipton Show (Hindi) 07-00 Down harmony lane, 07-15 Four stars and starlet 07-30 Music by Roth, 07-55 Rhodes record of week, 08-00 Famous tenors, 08-30 Melody tours, 09-00 Relay Voice of America 09-30 Voice of prophecy, 10-00 Day is ending.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-30 Religious service, 16-00 Sports, 16-15 Kuns, at piano 16-45 Top score, 19-45 Concerto, C Franck's 21-00 Dance themb C Franck's 21-00 Dance the Service.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 In Hindi for India, and For children 20-15 In Urdu for Pakistan, and Weekly review, 20-00 Pakistan affairs in Br press, 20-30 Health and Hygiene, 20-35 Letters' replies

Congress Of Industrial Medicine

BOMBAY, Saturday: The tenth International Congress of Industrial Medicine will be held in Lisbon from September 9 to 15, 1951. The Congress will meet in the following sections: Social aspects of Industrial medicine, Industrial hygiene—precautions, Pathology of work, Industrial medicine, Special section relating to radiant energy, electricity, mines etc. Round table discussions relating to endocrine glands and exanemias.

Persons who desire to participate in the Congress may contact the General Secretary of the Congress at "Institute Nacional do Trabalho C Previdencia, Praca de Comerco, Lisbon."

Depression East Of Chadbali

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 4 (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the North west Bay of Bengal have concentrated into a shallow depression centred this morning about 70 miles east of Chadbali. It is likely to move west north westwards and cross the coast during the next 24 hours.

Rainfall has been widespread in Chota Nagpur, East Uttar Pradesh, East Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan, Malabar South Kanara and Coastal Andhradesa. It has occurred locally in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, the Punjab (I) West Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat West Madhya Pradesh Gujerat, Hyderabad and Rayalaseema. A few falls have also been reported from Bihar, East Rajasthan Saurashtra and Deccan (Desh).

Following is the daily weather chart.

Ahmedabad	93	78	0	7.7	—9.4
Bangalore	83	67	0.1	9.2	+1.8
Baroda	92	80	0.1	11.9	—8.1
BOMBAY	86	76	0.1	55.9	+10.4
Calcutta	93	80	0.5	25.9	—0.1
Delhi	94	76	0.4	5.8	—5.4
Gwalior	84	78	0.1	5.7	...
Indore	85	72	0	17.9	—0.2
Madras	97	76	0.2	5.2	—0.8
Mysore	79	66	0.1	3.6	—1.8
Ootacamund	64	52	0.1	15.5	+8.7
Poona	81	71	0.1	7.3	—4.3
Rajkot	92	79	0	12.2	—3.4
Simla	69	61	0.1	14.2	—10.9

SIRHIND CANAL BREACHED

BHATINDA, Aug. 4, (PTI): The Sirhind Canal is reported to have breached near the village of Sandhu causing considerable loss to standing crops.

Several houses mostly of refugees collapsed on account of Thursday's heavy rains.

Low-lying areas including several Government buildings and the Nagia refugee camp are under water.

INADEQUATE RAINS IN U. P

Kharif Crop Affected

LUCKNOW, August 4, (PTI): The U. P. Government have directed all the district authorities in the state to report the exact posiion of the "kharif" crop sowing which has been adversely affected on account of inadequate and ill-distributed rainfall in Uttar Pradesh.

The Revenue Department of the state Government is maintaining a day-to-day rainfall chart and chalked out a scheme for meeting any emergency in case of draught in certain areas in the state.

Three 'Quake Shocks

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (PTI): Three earthquake shocks, all of slight intenaity, at their origin, were recorded by the seismographs at the Meteorological Office, New Delhi, early this morning.

The first with its epicentre 17 miles from Delhi was recorded at 01 hrs. 47 minutes IST. the second with its epicentre 795 miles from Delhi at 05 hrs. 08 minutes IST. and the third with its epicentre 745 miles away from Delhi at 05 hrs. 49 minutes IST.

'Quake In Sicily

ROME, Aug. 4 (PTI-Reuter). A light earth tremor shook Catania on the east coast of Sicily early today, according to a report reaching here.

Bomber In Trouble

SINGAPORE, August 4 (PTI-Reuter): The British Canberra jet bomber—which arrived here yesterday after a record breaking hop across the Indian Ocean from Ceylon—developed a slight electrical fault and was unable to leave for Darwin, Australia, as scheduled today.

It was expected to take off tomorrow on the last lap of its delivery flight.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX HELD ILLEGAL

Poona Judge's Decision

POONA, Aug. 4. (PTI).

THE Entertainment Tax of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 per show levied by the Poona Cantonment Board from cinema, theatres in its area from 31st May 1947 has been held illegal and invalid by Mr. C. P. Fernandes, Civil Judge, Senior Division, Poona, giving judgment in a suit filed by the Western India Theatres claiming a recovery of Rs. 45,802 with four per cent interest, being the total amount paid by the theatres to the Board from the date of levy to 30th November 1949.

The judge issued an order yesterday permanently restraining the Board from collecting the tax and granted the company's request for recovery of the tax paid.

Challenging the validity of the tax, the plaintiffs argued that the Board had no power to levy such a tax which in effect was not a tax on entertainment but a tax on trade or profession. The Board was already recovering a tax on trade and the imposition of the entertainment tax amounted to double taxation.

Even if the tax was really a tax on entertainment, it was illegal and invalid as the state of Bombay had already been recovering entertainment tax under the Bombay Entertainments Duty Act and could not therefore delegate to the Board the power to recover the same tax over again.

Further, the tax in question was a tax on income and as such beyond the powers of the Bombay Government and the Board. And the levy at different rates of Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 amounted to discrimination between cinema-owners and offended Article 14 of the Constitution.

JUDGE'S REMARKS

Upholding the contentions of the plaintiffs, the Judge said Section 60 of the Cantonment's Act empowered a Contonment Board to impose with the previous sanction of the Central Government a tax which might be imposed by any municipality in the province where such a cantonment was situated. The tax mentioned as entertainment tax "was not among the taxes specifically mentioned in Secton 73 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act which defined the taxes which a Municipality could levy with previous sanction of the provincial Government."

Assuming even that if it was an entertainment tax, the Judge said, it was already being collected by the Government under the Entertainment Duty Act and it could not further delegate to the Board the power to levy the tax over again. He was also of the opinion that the tax was a tax on income for it was required to be paid only when there was a show and as such ultroires of the provincial legislature. He however did not think that the discrimination offended against Article 14 of the Constitution.

The judge has also held that Section 60 itself was ultra vires for as it stood at present, it required the previous sanction of the Central Government to the Board imposing a tax within the powers of the Provincial Government.

Gold Coast Officials Convicted

ACCRA, Gold Coast, August 4 (PTI-Reuter): Two under-secretaries in the Gold Coast Government were sentenced yesterday to nine months imprisonment each for contempt of court.

They were Mr. J. E. Janyuah Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Justice and Mr. B. K. Poku, Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Communications and Works.

A Councillor, Mr. Kowake Adjaye, also charged, was acquitted

Highway Robbers Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday: Three leaders of a gang of alleged highway robbers, operating in Dadyseth Agiary Lane were arrested by the police last night. The gang is said to have been involved in nine cases of highway robbery in their locality, committed during the last fortnight.

The arrested men are Bachu Ramji alias Narsinhdas Bhagwandas Nanji and Dwarkadas Nanji. They were arrested while being found loitering in the street in a suspicious manner.

A peculiar modus operandi is said to have been employed by this gang for carrying out their nefarious designs. It is said that the members of the gang would pick up a quarrel with a passerby and then assault him and relieve him of his valuables.

SERVANT CHARGED WITH THEFT

Rs. 45,000 Involved

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mahadeo Gangaram, described by the police as a "trusted servant of a city merchant" was arrested by the Detection of Crime Branch yesterday in connection with a theft of Rs. 45,000 belonging to his employer.

The suspect is believed to have stolen the amount from the a box which he was asked to deposit in a bank locker. The police is reported to have recovered Rs. 38,000 from the residence of the suspect.

Further inquiry indicate that the suspect was employed by Shivlal Desai an import-export dealer.

FORGED IMPORT LICENCES

Clerk In Controller's Office Arrested

With the arrest of K. H. Makhijani, a clerk in the office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, Bombay, the city police claim to have unearthed a racket in forged import licences, cheating the government to the tune of several lakhs of rupees.

Makhijani was arrested on July 27 last by officers of the Special Police Establishment which is entrusted with the investigation into a number of cases in which importers produced forged bills of entry. After being detained in custody for some time he was produced today before Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, who ordered him to be released on a bail of Rs. 10,000.

The police told the magistrate that a complaint was registered with them by the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports, to the effect that a licence book containing two import licence numbers had been removed by somebody from the office. This provided the necessary clue to the officers to start their investigations.

Their investigations revealed that Makhijani had approached a city jeweller with import licence No. 35287, with a request that the latter should finance him for importing watches under that licence. On close scrutiny and after necessary inquiry the jeweller found that the licence was a forged one, and he therefore returned it to the accused. The police then put Makhijani under arrest. A search of his residence had produced eleven bills of entry, and blank forms one of which bore a blank rubber stamp of the Customs. Also found from his possession were some letters from some of the importers, requesting him to expedite the issue of licences. All these incriminating documents were taken charge of by the police

American Markets:

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET STEADY

Wall Street Prices Irregular

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

OPENING gains were due to shortcovering and extensive trade buying centred on 1951 December credited to both mill and export account but the demand was quickly satisfied and prices eased on hedge pressure and local new Orleans selling. This was a typical prebureau market with traders evening up commitments prior to the Government crop report on Wednesday. Private forecasts issued so far average around 17,400,000 bales.

Prices fluctuated irregularly in the afternoon with occasional rallies on trade buying and weekend short covering meeting additional hedges and commission house liquidation and New Orleans selling influenced by favourable crop advices. The market closed steady with sales around 160,000 bales.

The market opened one to 14 points higher, dipped to maximum losses of six to 22 points and then closed 13 points Lower on October and three lower to five higher on other positions

Following were the closing, with the price range:

Delivery	Opening	High	Low	Close
Spot				36.17
Oct.	34.42	34.42	34.10	34.27
Dec.	34.36	34.37	34.17	34.29
March	34.40	34.40	34.19	34.32
May	34.39	34.39	34.16	34.30
July	34.09	34.09	33.97	34.00
Oct.	32.68	32.68	32.50	32.62
Dec.	32.52	32.52	32.39	32.45
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot				34.80
Oct.	34.32	34.33	34.08	34.08
Dec.	34.24	34.24	34.05	34.17
March	34.36	34.36	34.17	34.28
May	34.33	34.33	34.15	34.23
July	34.04	33.97	33.85	33.93
Oct.	—	32.55	32.48	32.59
Dec.	—	32.40	32.40	32.39

Wall Street Market

An initial bid to set a new 1951 high on balance faded under steady profittaking. While selected issues, particularly oils, and utilities were resistant on good corporate news, the mainbody in late second hour showed well divided mostly fractional variations either-way. Standard oil New Jersey were a large fraction higher following the news that petroleum, its venesuelan affiliate had raised dividend to 150 cents.

At noon the averages were industrials 262.59 and rails 81.55.

Railas lagged in the afternoon and continued to retard the composite average though elsewhere selected issues showed new firmness and the industrial average practically equal to 1951 high. The utility market narrowly set a new peak for the year, standard oil Indiana gained nearly a dollar on god six-months earnings and 190 million dollar expansion programme.

The session closed irregular with no material changes in later dealings. The composite average finished a shade lower.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, August 3, (PTI): Prices declined on scattered hedge selling in wheat on commission house liquidation partly based on mostly favourable whether and crop news. There was some demand for wheat following the publication of a bullish private crop estimate out lack of follow through on the buying side encouraged renewed offerings. Germany bought a cargo of United states number two hard wheat bringing her purchases so far this week to 175,000 tons.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

120 Ready Japan	....	5	7 0
150 Ready Japan	....	5	2 0
120 Ready Italy	....	5	2 0
150 Ready Italy	....	5	0 0
150 D. August	....		986

At the opening August was quoted at Rs. 985. Lowest was Rs. 983 and highest Rs. 1002.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata Steel Defds. privately were quoted at Rs. 1,910 but later improved at Rs. 1,920. Indian Irons after being quoted at Rs. 30-8 improved at Rs 30-15.

GOLD AND SILVER

The local bullion market was quiet today after steady opening. Professional bulls were unloading and in the absence of any important ouying, Silver prices declined.

The market was opened at about the highest level of the day and forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 190-8 and declined at Rs. 188-14 under increased selling. Ready Mint Silver was quoted at Rs. 190-10 and Spot bullion was placed at Rs. 188-14.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 113-6 and after improving at Rs. 113-8 declined at Rs. 113-4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 114 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77-8.

Produce Market

The market was quiet. Castorseeds September after being quoted at Rs. 195|- ruled quiet.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	Rs.	42	0 0
Madras Coromandal	....	41	12 0
Bold	.....	41	0 0
August-September		40	0 0
December-January	....	37	0 0
LINSEED			
Bold	.....	34	0 0
August-September	....	33	14 0
October-November	....	34	14 0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras	.....	40	0 0
September	.....	192	0 0
May	.....	176	0 0
OILS			
Groundnut Local	....	22	8 0
Upcountry	....	21	12 0
August	.....	21	15 0
September	....	21	9 0
October	....	21	1 0
Linseed Oil	.....	20	0 0
Castorseed Oil	.....	21	0 0

Indian Cotton Figures

Export by rail from 1st September 1950 to 2nd August 1951	4,42,744
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1950 to 2nd August	Bales
Same period last year 1951	9,69,092 8,13,891
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 2nd August 1951	4,56,572
Same time last year	5,39,921

SALES OF TDR

Government of India Treasury Deposit Receipts of the value of Rs. 10,20,00,000 were sold during the month of July as under:—

6 months' Treasury Deposit Receipts	Rs. 2,12,00,000
9 months' Treasury Deposit Receipts	Rs. 2,03,00,000
12 months' Treasury Deposits Receipts	Rs. 6,05,00,000
Total	Rs. 10,20,00,000

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Aug. 4.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	.....	98 14	0
2 1/2 pc 1955	.....	99 9	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	.....	94 0	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	.....	95 15	0
3 3/4 p.c. 1962	.....	94 12	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	.....	89 4	0
3 p.c 1986 Con.	.....	92 14	0
3 p.c. 1951/54	.....	100 4	0
3 p.c 1953/55	.....	101 3	0
3 p.c 1957	.....	100 6	0
3 p.c 1959/61	.....	98 8	0
3 p.c 1963/65	.....	95 13	0
3 p.c 1966/68	.....	94 5	0
3 p.c. 1964	.....	96 0	0
3 p.c. 1970/75	.....	93 2	0
3 1/2 p.c 1954/59	....	103 0	0
4 p.c 1960/70	....	108 2	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955/60	....	107 14	0
4 1/2 p.c.	....	111 4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c. Bombay 1962	.....	96 8	0
3 p.c Bombay 1960	....	97 8	0
2 3/4 p.c. U P 1961	....	95 8	0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	..	95 8	0
3 p.c Bombay 1955	....	99 15	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958	.....	99 0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952	....	101 0	6
3 p.c Madras 1952/53	..	112 0	0
3 p.c. U P 1952	.....	100 4	0
3 p.c NWF 1962	.....	111 0	0
3 p.c. BPI 1970	.....	105 14	0
4 p.c Bom Muni	....	104 8	0
5 p.c Bom Muni 1959		110 0	0
6 p.c Bom Muni 1954		108 0	0

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

CALCUTTA, August 4.

Decidedly easier feeling was noticed in all sections today due to selling pressure and the volume of business was only limited. Following are todays final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1959-61 98-12 s o lot three per cent loan 1970-75 93.

COTTONS: New Victoria ordy a.

COALS: Bokaro and Ramgur 14-4 Western Bengal 5 14 Burakur 14-8.

JUTES: Agarpara 21-4 Auckland 147 Howrah 32-8 Ganges 374 Lawrence 245 Naihati 194 sl ct Anglo India 342 Budge Budge 246 India 185 Kinnison 260 Nuddea 69-8

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron and Steel 30-13 Steel Corp 21.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2 14 Calcutta Electric 14-11 BIC 9-5 Jardine Henderson 162-8 s lot Martin Burn 18 s lo: Rallis India Ltd 102-8 ct Indo Burma Petroleum pref 93 ct Titaghur Paper 36 India General Navgn 97-8 s lot.

SUGARS: Belsnd 7 8 Samastipur 18 4 Dyer Meakin Brewery 7-5.

TEAS: Bishnauth 40-2 Hattikhira 26 Hoograjuli 44-8 Nagalsurree 240

Iron, Copper, Gold Strike In Quebec

QUEBEC, Aug. 4, (PTI-Reuter): Premier Maurice Duplessis yesterday announced what he described as important discoveries of iron, copper and gold in the Quebec mining areas of Ungava and Khibougamau.

U. S. EXPORT SALES OF NON-FERROUS METALS

Limitation Order Includes India Also

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. (UPA): Tuesday's Government order limiting export sales of commodities to pre-Korean mark-ups includes non-ferrous metal products and ingots, Price Control officials said.

They said the order includes exports or sale for export to all areas including India.

The order was aimed at bringing down prices and aiding the battle against inflation both at home and abroad.

The order will take effect from August 6, 1951.

Camphor Merchants Body

BOMBAY, Saturday: Merchants and brokers of Bombay dealing in camphor met here yesterday and form an association—the Bombay Camphor Merchants' Association. The object of the Association is to regulate the camphor trade. Mr. Girdhardas P. Merchant was elected President.

PROGRESS OF NATION DEPENDS ON INDIVIDUAL'S HOME

BARODA, Aug. 4 (PTI).

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR, Health Minister of India said here today that it was the home of the average individual that set the standard for society and the progress of a nation depended on their standards.

Inaugurating the All India Conference of Home Science and Home Economics here, the Health Minister said that home was the basic unit of life. It was in the home that the foundations were laid for the physical, mental, moral and spiritual well-being or otherwise of the individual. Home science was the art of correct living. It was, however, deeper than mere mechanical knowledge.

"We have to create girls who are not only going to be good mechanics in all that they are taught, but who are also going to bring into the home a radiant beauty, something creative, which will transcend both science and art and be of the spirit", he said.

Congratulating Mrs. Hansaben Mehta, Vice-Chancellor of the Baroda University for bringing social service and home science within the orbit of University education, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur hoped that the example of Baroda would be followed by other universities which had not yet created these faculties

PROGRESSIVE BARODA

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur paid tributes to Baroda State for its work in the spread of education and social reform. Much water had flown under the bridges since the late His Highness Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar ruled over Baroda and made it a synonym for progress. Baroda was now part of a larger unit. "Nevertheless", she said, "the healthy tradition of progress remains and the University of Baroda is to be congratulated, first and most of all for having given the Vice-Chancellorship of this seat of learning to a woman"

Elizabeth To Visit U. S.

LONDON, Aug. 4 (UPA): Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh have accepted an invitation from President Truman to visit him in Washington, starting on October 24, it was announced on Friday. The Royal couple will stay at Blair House in Washington as the guests of the President until October 26

MICA, PRECIOUS DOLLAR EARNER

50 Per Cent Rise In Exports

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India's export of mica a precious dollar earner, totalling Rs. 9.6 crores during 1950-51 showed a rise of almost fifty per cent over the previous year's exports.

Metallurgical circles here attribute this partly to the electrification last year of the mica areas in Hazaribag in Bihar, the nerve centre of the world's best mica. The bulk of the electric supply for these mica areas in Bihar was made available from one of the first transmission lines of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

India holds a virtual monopoly of mica trade and produces nearly 80 per cent of the world's output.

America was the largest buyer of Indian mica and purchased almost two-thirds at Rs. 6 67 crores.

Ford's Request For Price Increases

CHRYSLER FOLLOWS SUIT

DETROIT, August 4. (PTI-Reuter): The Ford Motor Company said yesterday that it had asked the office of price stabilization to allow price increases on all Ford cars. It listed increases in the cost of materials and labour.

The Chrysler Company also applied for price increases ranging from 9.18 per cent to more than ten per cent.

NATO COUNCIL TO MEET AT OTTAWA

Turkey's Admission To Be Discussed

LONDON, Aug. 4, (PTI-Reuter): The question of the admission of Greece and Turkey to the Atlantic Pact may be discussed at a meeting of the NATO Ministerial Council in Ottawa, on September 15 it is understood from usually reliable sources.

The meeting—a preliminary to the annual session at Rome in October will be the first since the reorganisation of NATO last April.

Foreign, Defence and Finance Ministers of the twelve member countries will attend

A NATO spokesman said that if Greece and Turkey were admitted to full membership at Ottawa, their representatives would attend the Rome meeting.

Pacific Pact In September

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4. (UPA): Signing of a tripartite Pacific Security Pact had been definitely set for September 1 in San Francisco, Congressional source said yesterday.

In the pact Australia, New Zealand and the United States bind themselves in mutual defence against any aggressor in the Pacific area.

The tripartite signing is expected to occur just three days before the opening of the Japanese Peace Conference in San Francisco to which the United States and United Kingdom invited 49 other nations.

The American delegation to sign the tripartite pact as well as the Japanese peace and bilateral Japanese American defence pact is to be led by Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

90 U. S. ARMY CADETS EXPELLED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI)-AFP): U.S. Army Secretary, Frank Pace yesterday announced that ninety cadets at the American Military Academy of West Point had been expelled for violation of code of conduct. No details were given.

This disciplinary measure was taken following enquiry by a special commission set up by General Lawton Collins, Army Chief of Staff.

The decision of the commission which consisted of a judge and two Generals, was taken unanimously and was approved by General Collins.

U. S. Produces 100 A-Bombs Every Year

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (UPA): The magazine "Business Week" said on Friday that the United States was believed to be producing at least 100 atom bombs yearly, more than quadruple of Russia's estimated output.

The magazine said that monitoring of satellite countries' radio revealed that Russian orders for technical equipment indicated that the Soviet Union was making from ten to 20 bombs annually

The "Business Week" predicted that America will continue its increasing superiority in the atomic field.

DO BOOKWORMS AERATE OUR SOCIETY?

Essentials Of Good Reading Matter For Children

IN the bringing up of children today there seems to have been a definite shift in the attitude towards what books should and do mean to a child. Ever since Lucy Sprague Mitchell started writing the "Here and Now" books parents and teachers have been told that imaginative books and fairy tales are bad and disturbing; that they may impart false values; that in dealing with princesses and giants they are trival and unreal, writes David Riesman in 'Saturday Review.'

In place of such fare it is said that children should have books that will enlighten them about the world, about reality. Reality turns out to be that of how things work, how water gets into the bathtub, for instance, or milk on to the doorstep; the human meanness of ogres and stepmothers is definitely not reality.

More recently parents have been told that children should not read too much, that it is better for them to learn through experience and to spend their time with other children—as if life were long and varied enough to find out very much about people without the aid of the social storehouse of books and other artistic works. There has been engendered a real fear of books among the very social groups that once upheld standards of cultivation, on the grounds that books may interfere with a child's development. A psychologist recently wrote in his daily newspaper column that "a child's main interest should be in doing things not in reading about them," and he added, "Living too much in the realm of imagination retards the development of his ability to distinguish reality from daydreams." Parents are also advised not to allow children to become bookworms—they will grow up lacking personality

Early Trends

In the earlier years of settlement of this country many parents had just the opposite fear. Moving from Europe or from the cultivated seaboard to the frontier, they feared that their children would become illiterates; they struggled desperately to see that their children were taught to read and that a few books, including of course the Bible, would be part of their sparse furnishings Perhaps, indeed, it is a sign of American abundance that we can now take literacy virtually for granted and can discover some of its ambiguities for personal adjustment But such tendencies easily become self-confirming, and if psychologists tell us that a bookworm will lack personality we will have fewer bookworms and those we have will feel on the defensive

To be sure, not only books can disturb "adjustment." Once, doing a study of teenage attitudes towards music, I talked with the mother of a fourteen-years-old boy. "John likes to practise (the piano)", she told me, "but I don't let him play more than an hour a day. I want to keep him a normal boy." Possibly a daughter would have been allowed somewhat more freedom in this as in other areas of genteel accomplishment, though on the whole girls even more than boys would seem to be defenseless against the demand that they be adjusted.

At any rate, when they grow up they do not take upon themselves the duty of reading books on behalf of the whole society; after leaving school both boys and girls in nine cases out of ten drop anything that could be called serious reading.

The Bookworm

The bookworm, then, is the one person in ten who reads 70 per cent of the books, including the pocket size books, that are sold or shelved in the United States.

I am inclined to view these bookworms as performing something of the same service in aerating our society that earthworms perform for the soil.

Yet worms and other invaluable contributors to the earth's ecology are sometimes considered "varmint" by farmers, despite all the Soil Conservation Service can do—very much as even adult bookworms are considered to be poor personalities by some personnel managers. Fortunately, the Committee on Reading Development has set itself up as a kind of Soil Conservation Service for the field of ideas and has gone to bat on various fronts to defend the bookworm's interests, including not only the stimulation of research but also a lobby in Congress

One thing seems pretty clear, namely, that books remain the least censored of media. This is in part, I suggest, precisely because of the smallness of their audience: as pocket books somewhat widen the market the problem of censorship is bound to grow more acute. But print has an old tradition to defend—older than that of movies and radio—and it has had for many reasons less intimidated defenders. True minds may be closed to new ideas even if books are not. But since people are seldom all of a piece books can usually get into their crannies and use parts of them for leverage to open up the rest. Books, that is, can be disturbing, disintegrating forces in people and in society.

There is actually little evidence that the people who read the most books have in general the fewest social contacts and hence suffer for performing the bookworm function for the community at large. Most studies of the audience for books and other media serve rather to demonstrate the principle of "the more, the more."

The more books one reads, the more magazines one reads, too, the more movies one is apt to see, and the more organizations belonged to, and so on.

Books, in spite of all I have said, still carry enough of a prestige tag so that many non-readers will tell the interviewer: "I would love to read but I have no time." Freudian implications to the contrary, if they do not have time to read they are also apt not to have time for much activity of any sort.

On the whole I cannot feel that by allowing children to be bookworms one is providing for the aeration of the social soil at their emotional expense;

Reading is one of those functions were tragic contradictions between social and individual interest are at a minimum.

But obviously this judgment depends in part on my view that "adjustment" is one of the sadder fates which can overtake a child in our society and that "integration" of personality is a somewhat doubtful ideal as usually defined—that contradiction and discontinity of personality have to be part of any ideal which is not merely wan and flaccid.

Some people who have given thought to the problem contend that a short way to get rid both of the allegedly high price of books and of any ambiguities in being a bookworm is to go over completely to pocket books, which could be disposed of without a pang or trace as readily as a magazine, and beyond that to substitute transmission of information by facsimile for books altogether. Apparently, it is now technically feasible to scan entire libraries electronically, so that by pushing a button a "reader" could have flashed onto a television screen a series of moving images containing the capsulated information or amusement that he wanted.

When these prospects struck horror into some of the more cultivated members of the publishing fraternity one of the Conference experts urged us to abandon any sentimental attachments we might have to the moss on the bucket which had previously dragged up ideas and to focus our emotional eye only on the bucket's content.

Hard-Cover

Yet it is precisely on the good-sized, hard-cover book that the bookworm is nourished. He cannot bury himself in a moving image or even, unless he is very small, in a pocket book. He is a creature who needs wide margins. For he tries to create amid all the pressures of contemporary culture a kind of "social space" around himself an area of privacy He does this by tying himself in his thinking and feeling to sources of some relative permanence—hence impersonal—while remaining somewhat impermeable to the fluctuating tastes, panics, and, most menacing of all, the appeals to be "adjusted" from his contemporaries. Hard-cover books are essential as protection for our all-too-small tribe of "hard-cover men"

It is my own impression that much that is forced upon people as good reading may turn them against reading as a chore and help create a protective apathy against all ideological appeals. The 'Here and Now" books have been followed by the waves of Little Golden Books such as "Tootle the Engine' 'Let's Go Shopping" and "Scuffy the Tugboat", similar developments have taken place in the adult world where books about international relations and race relations, whether fiction or non-fiction, are promoted because they are intended to awaken people to "reality", to the various critical issues of today such as foreign policy

All this assumes that we know more than we know about the consequences of reading one or another sort of book. There is always an element of indeterminacy in art; in the relation of a reader to a book many things—many unintended things—can and do happen. It seems possible to argue, for instance, that "Huckleberry Finn" is a more serious book on race relations than any of the recent crop, among other reasons because of the artistic ambiguities in the reflections of Huck on the problem of helping Nigger Jim escape. Likewise it seems possible to argue that people need to read less that deals with the present and more that deals with the past and future.

Reviews

True, there is no necessary conflict in principle between the "escape" book which is a craftsmanlike treatment of literary themes and the topical book which is a tract for the times. It follows from what I have said that what is a liberating book for one person may not be for another—a point often overlooked by those who, nostalgically overestimating the uncorrupted tastes of an earlier day, assume that all those who read good books in the eighteenth century or saw Shakespeare's plays in Elizabethan days found the good things in them In the "Road to Xanadu" John Livingston Lowes traced some of the kaleidoscopic influences which had seeped into the mind of Coleridge, but similar detective work has not been done to trace the impact of books in the lifespan of less notable figures. Beyond the well-thumbed indexes of reading by age, sex and previous condition of social class servitude, research I must repeat, can so far tell us very little about the subtle interplays between books of different kinds and people of different kinds.

Reading a sheaf of book reviews is evidence enough that any books of moment can be interpreted in a fantastic variety of ways.

Superman Episode

I recall, for example the hue and cry among many parents and teachers already leery of comics when the story appeared about the boy who had jumped from an apartment house window wearing a Superman cloak and been killed It was naturally assumed that children identify themselves with Superman and with other heroes of the newer media But a careful study of comics readers—one of the very few sophisticated studies we have of any sort of reader shows that perhaps the majority of children do NOT identify themselves with Superman or other potent wizards of the comics. Let me quote a twelve-year-old girl fan:

> I like Superman better than the others because they can't do everything Superman can do. Batman can't fly and that is very important. (Would you like to be able to fly?) I would like to be able to fly if everybody else did, but otherwise it would be kind of conspicuous.

Superman is so sharply etched by realistic decor (and in this he resembles many other heroes of contemporary fiction and film) that one could not become Superman even in one's imagination without having everyone spot it. The reader's fear of being a sucker; the fear of seeming to make ambitious, envy-arousing claims; the here-and-now interest in aviation coupled with disinterest in imaginative "flying"—all these things may inhibit the child's power and willingness to identify with a fictional hero.

To Readers

Much in the same way I suggest, readers do not learn in school to identify themselves with writers, that is, to identify themselves actively with great literary achievement. Such identification is obviously, not the same as that which is encouraged by gossip columns about authors as "personalities." Anyone can identify with a personality in this sense He can wear the same Superman cloak, he can drink the same coffee, drive the same make of car. But the writing of books of the sort we are concerned about would seem to thrive only where readers can identify with the author as craftsman as performer—where they are capable of an objective identification with performance as such This doesn't mean of course that they have to be able to write themselves but I do suspect that schools might do more for reading if they worried a bit less about pupils' reading skills and tastes and a bit more about their writing.

A LESSON IN FARMING

"Don't believe folk who tell you you have to be born on a farm to learn about farming. You can learn all the mechanics of the trade out of books. I blessed my academic education for to it I owed the attitude towards books which showed me how to use them What of course you do not learn from books is the acceptance of discipline That discipline which says you can't go to the flicks because Biddy has choked on a turnip and all that inexorable ruling which makes farming a vocation rather than a trade or a means of livelihood."

—Elizabeth Macintosh

Overheard in the lobby of a Johannesburg hotel: "My wife is an hour late She's either been kidnapped, hit by a motor car or she's shopping I hope she hasn't been shopping."

PEACE DOVE'S MISSION

ATTENTION, EISENHOWER!

MENTION of India reminds me of the letter I had the other day—offered as buckshot for critics of Astrology, writes Edward Lyndoe in 'Prediction'.

It came from Mr. A. G. Dale of Woolston, who served some years out there. He tells how at Moolton he explored the books in the Cantonment Library, and was greatly interested to find (I quote him) "that during the Mutiny the Garrison was at one period sorely pressed with casualties running dangerously high. It was suggested that those men whose birth-dates came between 21 March-20 April (Aries) should be put in the most vulnerable positions as they were least likely to suffer The suggestion was put into operation and these men definitely won the day, the action marking the beginning of the end of the Mutiny."

General Eisenhower, please note!

UTOPIAN COMMUNITIES

VAGUE DREAMS OF "SHARE-AND- SHARE-ALIKE"

WHAT makes men emigrate? In these days of Government-sponsored emigration plans of prepaid passages, of fast passenger ships and airmail letters, the sight of a man throwing up his home or his job, flouting the sentiments that unite him with his own and his ancestors' past, to start a new life in a strange climate and society no longer amazes us; it is unlikely that a modern would as Dickens did go to the docks to cross-question emigrants before they sailed, writes Christopher Wright in John O'London.

Sixty, a hundred, two hundred years ago, however, it was a different matter. A man would have then to be starving, persecuted exceptionally adventurous, or dazed with dreams of gold to risk the long passage in the crowded hold, the battle with an unknown soil, or the treacheries of his fellows. Unless, of course, he was mad.

Convicts And Madmen

If Australia was colonized by convicts, America was opened up by madmen. How can we call the Pilgrim Fathers, for all their stolidity of manners and dress, anything but mad to leave England, to aim for Virginia and finish up at Massachusetts, to start building, ploughing, trading without an idea of what lay behind the Appalachians, of how far the vast empty continent stretched?

And if they were mad, what about the religious or political sects who washed their hands of dowdy old Europe, who determined to establish their own communal settlements in the New World, free of the old conventions and free for ever, they swore, of the old Adam? The hopes, achievements, dream and failures of such American settlements are the themes of Mr Mark Holloway's Heavens on Earth (Turnstile Press, 16s.), which will give those interested in human nature many a text for reflection.

What are we to make, for instance, of the Shakers, or, to give them their full title, the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing, who believed that God was a man and a woman, and had thus been manifested both in Christ and their leader Mother Ann? Like many other communities before and after them, their life was based on the principles of the Primitive Church—"common property, celibacy, non-resistance, separate government, and power over physical disease." Brothers and sisters could not pass on the stairs, and the two sexes lived separate lives though lodging under the same roof. The discipline was rigid, as the following orders posted in the women's room show:

Life Under Orders

Every person must rise from their beds at the sound of the first trumpet, kneel in silence on the place where you first placed your foot when getting out of bed. No speaking in the room unless you wish to ask a question of the sister having the care of the room, in that case whisper. Dress your right arm first. Step your right foot first. At the sound of the second trumpet march in order, giving your right side to your superior. Walk on your toes. Fold your left hand across your stomach. Let your right hand fall at your side. March to your workshop in order. No asking unnecessary questions.

They were extremely hard-working and inventive, designing their own mower-and-reaper, perfecting the first circular saw in America, and experimenting with false teeth. At a time, the early 1800s, of great over-ornamentation in furniture, their insistence on simplicity produced chairs and tables of the finest craftmanship, along lines similar to modern "functional" signs. They appear to have had little relaxation, apart from their famous ritual songs and dances, which, in their heyday, must have been terrifying. An observer described them as:

trembling, shaking, twitching, jerking, whirling, leaping, jumping, stamping, rolling on the floor or ground ....; some barked and crowed, and imitated the sound of several other creatures—these were the gifts of mortification.

Regimentation

Yet if the amount of regimentation appears obnoxious to us and the religious hysteria obscene, it must be remembered that a Shaker Society, founded in the eighteenth century, flourished for one hundred and fifty years without much modification of principle, and that members could leave the society at will. They opposed war, slavery, the suppression of women, and racial or colour intolerance, at a time when such opposition was revolutionary, not by campaigns within society, but by showing to a curious world the life of a community in which such injustices did not exist. If they were mad, who were sane—the slave-owners?

The Shakers, like all religious communal settlers, believed in communism of property, not as an end in itself, but as a way of life dictated by their religious convictions.

The more sensational secular experiments of the nineteenth century, such as those carried out by the followers of Robert Owen or the French Utopian Socialist Fourier, lacked Shaker staying power. Owen's settlement at New Harmony was launched with a flourish; the change, in his view, "from an ignorant, selfish system to an enlightened social system which shall gradually unite all interests into one, and remove all causes for contest between individuals", should take three years. He was too optimistic to apply any selective test to those who applied for membership of New Harmony, with the result that the settlement was united by no principles, that members came from widely different social classes, and that, from the start, the settlement was troubled with loafers who hoped to lay their hands on Owen's great personal wealth.

Theorists All

The settlement ran through seven constitutions in two years, was soon split internally and disbanded. Most of the Fourierist Associations met with an even speedier end, and members attributed their failure to the same disunity of principle. Mere tedium with or even anger at existing social conditions, on top of vague dreams of an idyllic share-and-share-alike existence, proved shallow-rooted in face of the need for united effort:

There were philosophers and philanthropists, bankrupt merchants, and broken-down grocery keepers; officers who had retired from the Texan Army on half-pay; and some who had retired from situations in the New York ten-pin alleys. There were all kinds of ideas, notions, theories, and whims; all kinds of religions; and some persons without any .... There was plenty of discussion, and an abundance of variety, which is called the spice of life. This spice, however, constituted the greater part of the fare, as we all sometimes had scarcely anything else to eat.

If many of these settlements—Mr. Holloway, apart from those already mentioned, discusses the Rappites, Icarians, Perfectionists, and many others—failed through disunity, or airy-fairy inefficiency, if they were a prey to the type of religious wide boy who makes such an easy living in the United States today, if they were often based on a criminal optimism with regard to human nature, is there not nevertheless something admirable about them?

A judgment passed on any of these settlements on their own grounds is bound to be harsh. Many of them vanished quickly, though some still exist in the United States; those that surived longest were those that contained the most peasants, who were little fired by the ideals of their leaders but prepared to do a full day's work.

But their effect on the world they deserted in disgust was profound. We have already seen the Shakers, in the eighteenth century condemning war, slavery, and the suppression of women thus displaying their Quaker parentage. If nothing else remained of Owen's New Harmony, from it the ideas of the kindergarten, the infant school, the trade school, the "free discipline" school, and of co-education spread through Europe and America. If we do not follow the Fourierist communities, and pay the most distasteful work best, we certainly pay unskilled manual labour more and more.

It would be absurd to claim that such experiments caused society's later acceptance of these and other ideas; but, by trying them out in practice long before society had even contemplated their possibility, the communities performed the same kind of function that the "freak school" plays inside our modern educational system.

Mr. Holloway, whose study of American Utopian communities is the first to appear in England, believes that at some not too distant date we may be forced to follow these men's example, and live in small communities, dependent on communal efforts, though not, like some that he describes, on communal wives.

This seems to me unlikely, but if it proves correct, we could do worse than remember his conclusion that only those communities deeply united by principles that are regularly ritualized (almost invariably religious communities, in fact) survive hardship, envy, poverty, wealth, or any other of the dangers that surround them.

'SMELLIVISION' PATENTED

Odours Automatically Released From TV Sets

TELEVISION with appropriate "scents" accompanying the picture and sound is promised—or threatened?—in a patent taken out recently by a New York inventor. In his novel "Brave New World," Aldous Huxley described the "smellies" which had taken the place of movies but not even Huxley himself could have expected "smellivision" in the home.

The odours will be fairly limited, for they are not transmitted through the air but come from a series of containers inside the television set. These odours are released automatically when light signals are issued by the transmitter station. Signals of different frequencies will release the scented contents of different containers.

Of course, it may work out very well in a glamour programme. A passing whiff of SOIR DE PARIS every time there's a screen close-up for the leading lady might add to the pleasures of home life, but documentary programmes on farmyards or fish ports could produce effects of a more unsettling nature! Also, how long would "smellivision" persist? You can at least turn off television instantly and not even the melody lingers on. But the smell? However, somebody has thought it worth inventing and patenting.

It remains to be seen whether "smellivision" will become either pleasant or unpleasant to the nostrils but there is no doubt that some people find television viewing bad for the eyesight. It is certainly liable to produce eye fatigue.

In America the possibility of TV eyesight trouble is being taken sufficiently seriously for doctors to have made a study of the best distance from which to view. Three eye experts recommended that viewers should sit ten feet or more from the screen, and certainly never closer than five feet.

IDEAL VIEWING DISTANCE

However, distance depends to some extent upon the size of the screen. Instead of ten feet as a general recommendation for all screens, ten times the diameter of the screen itself is said to be the ideal distance for good viewing without eye strain. There should be some light in the room so that there is not too great a contrast between the screen and its general background.

Another tip from America for comfortable TV viewing is to change from one chair to another now and then. It not only helps to rest the eyes by slightly altering the viewing angle or distance, but also eases the strain upon the neck muscles.

ARGENTINE'S QUINTUPLETS

The famous Dilligenti quintuplets of the Argentine, who are all very healthy children celebrated their 8th birthday. Above is the latest picture of the Dilligenti Quins, in the garden of their home. (L. to R.): Carlos; Maria Ester; Maria Fernanda; Maria Christina and Franco.

MEAT FRESH AFTER 100 YEARS

PROBLEM that has long baffled mankind has been solved by United States scientists after three years of intensive research—how to preserve food indefinitely. They claim that it will enable America to start immediately to preserve up to 50,000,000 pounds of food annually.

After long and often fruitless experiments, three scientists wrapped a leg of lamb airtight and placed it on a shelf in their laboratory. Then they sent a 3,000,000-volt charge of electrons through it. That was about two and a half years ago.

The other day they inspected the lamb. It was as fresh and as tasty as on the day they wrapped it up. What is the secret of its freshness? It is the capacitron, rays from which kill the organisms that cause decay in food and other perishable goods. The scientists know now that the electrons harm only two kinds of food and plant cells—strawberries and lettuce.

Don't be in a hurry to scrap your refrigerator just yet but Dr. Arno Brasch, leader of the scientific team who made the discovery, says he is sure that food can be preserved indefinitely by the new process.

More than ... years ago Napoleon decided that the preservation of food in some easily portable form would be of enormous assistance in the operations of his armies; so the French Government offered a £500 prize for the best method of achieving this. It was won by a man named Francois Appert, who found a way of preserving food in wide-mouthed bottles, corked and sealed. Thomas Kensett, an Englishman, following the same principle, took out the first patent for preserving food in tin cans in 1825. We all know how great has been the developments in the canning industry since then.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

NEHRU on beauty in buildings—Engineering oversteps its zone—Tradition stifled by functionalism—Symbols of slave mentality—Peace through art medium—Gandhi Statues without scheme—Beauty still away from Bombay — Indian arts in foreign land.

"MONUMENTALITY" in art is not extravagance of the creative endeavour. It is one of the normal objectives of a nation which is great in every respect. Art of a distinctive character reflects the way of living and thinking of such a nation.

Building Without Beauty

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru touched this point while laying the foundation stone of the building of Mysore's Houses of Legislature. Analysing the deep significance of the ancient magnificent monuments like the Taj Mahal, he rightly pointed out that they represented the faith of man in his constructive activity and sense of beauty. Today the faith and sense of beauty are lacking, and this is the reason why over the structures which are built at a great expense do not seem to be striking in conception or design.

Buildings intended for various purposes are usually approached as engineering projects and are executed as such without any appreciable accent on beauty. The engineer's role has come to be so preponderant that art which is outside his province is also encroached upon by him. The buildings thus constructed, no doubt, represent the advances made by the science of engineering, but they miss the sparkling touch of beauty and timelessness which the ancient monuments show. This point was very well emphasised by Mr. Nehru.

The engineering skill has almost pushed the art of architecture out of its legitimate field. Utility has been freely allowed to override beauty. Design and decoration which are the sphere of art have been subordinated to the utilitarian purposes. Beauty is implanted in building through the collaboration of architects, sculptors and mural painters, but the engineers and architects will admit the fact that sculptors and mural painters have been kept away from the field over which they have a just claim. All this is due to unrestricted propagation of gross functionalism and of crude exotic models.

Significance Of Monuments

The ancient monuments are the beautiful symbols of India's originality and creative spirit. They represent a tradition which has been almost stifled by the hostile forces. Numerous buildings of importance constructed in recent years are painfully significant of the detestable tendency to imitation. They are the ugly symbols of India's slave-mentality which has yet to be extirpated from the domain of art and culture. The distressing contrast which the gloomy present makes with the glorious past has touched the sensitive minds of a few. The Prime Minister is one of them.

Builders in the past, said Mr. Nehru, had put into the cold marble or stone that fire which has made them immortal. They could do so, because they had followed and developed a tradition and the fire in them was the refined sense of beauty. In the current age, the cold marble and stone are there, but the fire is extinguished, because the builders are made to follow blindly certain principles which are repugnant to the tradition which was theirs and they cannot build up a new tradition without a foundation.

Gross Functionalism

Mr. Nehru desired that Mysore's Houses of Legislature should be like a cathedral devoted to public service—to the concept of democratic working. He, thus, referred to magnificence in art as one of the signs of democracy in its full form, but one regrets to note that political democracy has so far, not been able to release the country's creative energy and to kindle the fire which had made beauty a hall-mark of the ancient structures. This glaring anomaly needs to be soon corrected.

Constructional projects are undertaken on an extensive scale throughout the country. Entirely new townships are being built while some old towns are expanded according to "master plans", but the guiding principle in most of the cases is ill-adapted functionalism. Consequently the noble art of architecture is on the verge of lapsing into jerry-building in the hands of the unscrupulous people. Inspite of Mr. Nehru's solicitude for importing beauty buildings, the lack of conception and vision even in some of the important Government buildings is so conspicuous that it cannot be ignored.

Such unsettled conditions are the sad consequence of the failure on the part of the Government of India to formulate some standards of architecture and to lay down a broad directive policy based upon them. The reversion to some outstanding ancient motifs for the sake of designs of certain state emblems does not mark the beginning of an all-round and systematic art revival. It does not compensate for repudiation, by the current trends of architecture and sculpture of the indigenous tradition.

Not Too Late

As a concept, magnificence in art can govern even the works which may be predominantly within the sphere of engineers, so that the projects like dams and bridges can be original and outstanding in their lay-outs and designs. Several such projects were undertaken in the wake of independence, but they have been left entirely to the engineers and scientists who are generally too prosaic to be moved by the ideal of beauty.

At least a few expensive but noteworthy buildings in different parts of the country should have been so designed as to reflect the spirit of the indigenous tradition and thereby to symbolise independence, but hitherto the new era has not affected the course of dence and democracy are the the building activity. Independforces which should suffice to stimulate the dormant creative genius of India if artists are placed in favourable conditions. Now when the Prime Minister has stressed the values of beauty in buildings, it is for the Government of India to take the initiative by laying down a sound architectural policy in order to guide the building activity in the right direction.

For Peace

A memorial to man's 'desire for lasting peace' conceived by the Catholics of Hiroshima in Japan is under construction. It will be a 150-foot white concrete structure and will be finished in April next year. This memorial will be an expression of faith in peace on the part of the catholics who have survived the ravages of the atom bomb which was dropped on Hiroshima during the last war, though incidentally it will perpetuate the memory of the ghastly tragedy.

It has been customary to erect war-memorials as marks of national service and sacrifice. The Hiroshima—memorial will be quite different from them. It will spring from the urge in man to leave a permanent record of his desires in the idioms of art, as the design of a memorial is a factor which greatly reinforces the message it conveys. The Hiroshima—memorial will serve as a constant reminder, to the posterity, of horrors of war and of the need to reaffirm faith in peace. The peace-loving countries should also give a full trial to the permanent medium of art for the sake of their appeal for peace.

Memorials To Mahatmaji

Memorials to Mahatma Gandhi in the shape of statues are being erected at several places in India. A few have been planned on the same lines outside India also. Apart from doing honour to Gandhiji, such statues will be a lasting source of inspiration to future generations as they will remind the latter of the monumental task accomplished by him.

But the question which cannot be ignored in this connection is one of the design and style of sculpture. The form usually selected is the portrait. Hitherto no idealistic design portraying Gandhiji's life and teachings is known to have been conceived. The style of modelling has continued to be what has been popular. Supervision is not infrequently left to laymen. The principle which must be universally accepted is that memorials to Gandhiji—the Father of the Nation—should be striking in every respect—in design, style and workmanship and for this reason they should be treated with special attention. It is time that the Government of India takes this important matter in hand and sets high standards for the committees and institutions which may be desirous of honouring Gandhiji. There should have been a well-thought scheme of such national memorials on a country-wide scale.

A Sweet Dream

"Bombay—the beautiful" has continued to be a sweet dream of the city's Municipal Corporation. Addressing the Bombay Port Trust Officers' Association, the Mayor Mr S. K. Patil declared that it was his hope to see Bombay becoming as great and beautiful as London or New York during his lifetime. Mr. Patil laid no undue stress on the values of cultivation of civic consciousness and sense of beauty as a means to realise the hope cherished by him, but the question is how the twofold objective cited by him can be achieved.

Civic consciousness is a part of national discipline which has yet to be inculcated in the people of this country. Cleanliness which will be one of its outcomes should not be confused with beauty which is an ideal by itself. Even if the people's aesthetic sensibility is not well developed, they will begin to appreciate beauty if the latter is presented to them in towns in a concentrated degree. Beauty will move towards Bombay at a quicker pace if every civic development is undertaken by the Municipality in conformity with the principles of civic art and not merely as a utilitarian project. To achieve this end, the Corporation should now proceed to set up a committee of experts for consultation on every point touching civic art.

Emphasis On Standards

An Indian Art Festival is proposed to be organised in San Francisco by the American Academy of Asian Studies in February 1952. This Festival will have its central point in an exhibition of contemporary Indian painting. It will be heralded by a poster competition for which entries have been invited. For the sake of the designs of posters, stress has been laid on the spirit of India's present-day art revival and on the need of stimulating the public interest in the true character of typically Indian artistic vision. All this sounds very encouraging but the question is whether the Academy would be able to select exhibits in the typically Indian style and to reject imitations which have the peculiar tendency to creep into any exhibition.

In the course of the Festival there will also be programmes of outstanding Indian singers, musicians and dancers. No presentation of Indian arts in any foreign country is a question which directly concerns the prestige of India. It is, therefore, necessary to know the names of her outstanding artistes who have been invited by the Academy in San Francisco. To maintain high standards of every art to be presented in foreign countries should be the chief concerns of the Government of India. Since musicians and dancers with amateurish and sophisticated arts have begun to visit America and other countries, it should be the responsibility of the Government to see that such artistes do not participate in any foreign festival as India's accredited representatives.

WOMEN'S GAME

By Miss Tarunika Desai, J. J. School of Art.

FOUR FREEDOMS FOR ALL

★

(Continued From Page 5)

fight to death for it. They want it also for others.

Freedom struggles in any part of the world at once have their sympathy. Imperialist nations are disliked immensely. Even today, in spite of organized and wide-spread British propaganda in the U.S. in favour of Britain, Bratin is generally unpopular in America for her imperialistic history in India and other parts of the world.

Greater Threat

If, however, at the present juncture they find themselves in alliance with imperialist powers like Britain and France, they say, it is only because they are faced with a greater threat to freedom than imperialism. Russian Communism appears to them to be the very opposite of all that America stands for. It is ruthless totalitarianism. It adopts the most inhuman methods of dealing with its opponents. It enslaves whole nations and exterminates without hesitation or scruple all who dare to oppose it.

Most Americans most sincerely believe that they are spending billions of dollars and sacrificing thousands of their young men for no other purpose than to save the world from Russian Communism and to preserve freedom and democracy for all peoples.

JUST NUMBER TEN

"No. 10, Downing Street, the town residence of the British Prime Ministers, is such an unpretentious house that its appearance rarely fails to provoke comment. There is no armed bodyguard, no barrier with a sentry demanding to see passes, as one might have expected; no it's just a plain brick building blackened by the years, a door with a letter-box and the figure 10. Usually there is just one policeman outside."

—G. B. Milner.

★ ★

FEMININE REALISM

"My heroine of the week is a film star who, when she arrived in London, frankly asked the press photographers to point their cameras at a particular angle of her profile: 'Otherwise' she said, 'my nose looks like a doughnut'. It wasn't true, I'm sure; but it was a characteristic example of the realism with which women face the world."

—Macdonald Hastings.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

A CHILDREN'S friend: Dr. S. T. Kantawalla wrote to us the other day this children's timings for going to schools should be changed to morning hours, and he pleaded with the Balkan-ji-Bari, that it should take up this matter in right earnest. It has been decided that the different Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris may organise debates of the parents, educationists and journalists, etc., to assess public opinion on the subject. This will be done shortly, and in the meanwhile may we know what children themselves have to say in this connection? Would you like to attend your schools as now or during the morning hours, and why?

Please write your opinion as briefly as possible, in clear hand, on one side only of the paper, and send it with with your full name and address and age, within a week, to Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21. He will be glad to publish them in this "Corner", and besides, he will send you a nice little surprise present for it. Suggest to your friends also to participate in this discussion. And surely, you can send us, whenever convenient, your contributions of stories, games, tricks, smiles, photographs and drawings, which too will gladly be published here, if found suitable.

For Underprivileged Children

Every summer thousands of underprivileged children who live in crowded cities in the United States have free trips to camps in rural areas, writes Mary Willard. These vacations are made possible by the generosity of private citizens who believe that growing children need to get away from city streets and be introduced to the joys of outdoor living.

To many of these children, going to camp is their first experience away from home. As the countryside appears through the windows of the train or bus on which they travel to the camp, they see for the first time fields and streams and wild flowers. To many of them it is a novelty to find homes surrounded by trees grass, and flowers, and to discover animals wandering through pastures instead of pacing in cages at a zoo. On the way to the camp, the children get acquainted with one another, and hear wonderful tales from those who have been to the country before.

The camp may be in the mountains, at the seashore, or in the woods near a lake or stream. Wherever it is, it is certain to offer many exciting places to be explored and adventures far different from those young people experience in the city.

The meals at summer camps are usually more hearty and nourishing than those to which underprivileged children have been accustomed. The open camp fire, around which they gather in the evening to sing songs, is probably the first outdoor wood fire they have seen. Many children who live in cities come from homes where illness or other misfortune has forced them to assume responsibilities beyond their years. Stretched out on the long grass, gazing into the glowing embers of the camp fire, they can temporarily forget the demanding routines of home. Looking up, the stars seem closer than in the city, where the sky is merely a narrow strip framed by towering buildings.

The Joys Of A Camp

During their stay at camp, children live in tents or cabins with others of their own age. At night, instead of the roar of city traffic, they hear the high chirping of crickets, the croaking of bullfrogs in a creek, and the screech of owls. They fall asleep with moonlight filtering through the trees around them and awaken to the cheerful songs of birds, as the sun rises in a burst of colour.

An impressive ceremony each day at camp is the raising of the American flag. Everyone gathers around the flagpole and pledges allegiance to the flag, "and to the republic for which it stands." After breakfast, there is a camp council. The director explains camp rules and why they must be observed. Children may ask questions and are encouraged to express their opinions and to respect the opinions of others. Committtes are appointed each day to do some of the work at the camp. The youngsters take pride in being assigned such duties as taking charge of athletic equipment or spraying insecticides around the camp buildings to destroy mosquitoes. Such activities offer a safe outlet for excessive energy. At these councils, plans are discussed and children are free to select a particular project for the day.

All camp activities are under the guidance of specially trained counsellors. During their stay at camp, the children take part in organized sports such as baseball, tennis, or archery. They also have the chance to learn how to swim, paddle a boat, fish, or ride a horse. They are taught woodcraft—how to build a fire, blaze a trail, or pitch a tent. They take long walks through the fields and forests, learn the names of flowers, birds, and wild animals, and feast on the sweetness of wild berries.

An Overnight Hike

At least once during their stay at camp, the children, accompanied by a counsellor, go on an overnight hike. Wrapped in blankets, they sleep on the ground under a sheltering tree and cook their breakfast over an open fire. On such trips the children are sure to find wonders of nature that are new to them—giant yellow butterflies hovering over a purple thistle, a song sparrow's nest with four speckled eggs, or a shy doe and her wide-eyed fawns disappearing around the bend of a stream.

Girls especially enjoy the arts and crafts taught at most camps. They learn to make bowls from clay dug from a clay bank, to weave baskets from straw and belts from wool. They draw or paint the things they see, their favourite view or their friends. They can take some of the things they have made to mother.

When it is time for them to go back to their homes in the city, the children are tanned, healthier, and stronger, and have acquired a more wholesome point of view toward life.

Summer camp vacations for underprivileged children are made possible by generous Americans through many types of organizations. In addition to free camps, there are many camps for children who can afford to pay part of their expenses. There are also private camps that charge full fees to parents who can afford them. Altogether there are more than 10,000 summer camps in the United States. From all of them children return home healthier, wiser, and better fitted to be good citizens.

Balkan-ji-Bari has organised a number of excursions and outings for children, and is now planning outings for them. Would you like to join them? Well, be on the look-out!

Learning A Lesson

Gip was a black and white terrier who lived in a village. He was just old enough not to be called a puppy, so he was neither as grown-up nor as wise as he thought.

Up to the present he had always tried to obey his little mistress, Helen. But now, when they went walking through the fields he did not keep to heel nearly so obediently. And three times he had to be spoken to severely for trying to scramble through the hedge into the wood. This was absolutely forbidden, for Daddie had warned Helen that the Keeper would punish Gip if he went in there, in case he frightened the pheasants.

And then one fine morning when Helen was at school, two of the bold village dogs came swaggering past the front gate. "Come on!" they cried. "We're going exploring in the wood."

Now, Gip did remember that this was forbidden. "But I don't see why I shouldn't," he said now. And gaily leaping the gate, off he went.

Across to the wood he raced after the bold, bad dogs; but when he, too, had wriggled under the hedge and got inside, they were out of sight.

"Never mind," he thought. "Here's an exciting-looking hole I can investigate!" And he began digging at the bundle of leaves and straw a little way down it.

Suddenly he gave a yelp! And, dancing backwards, shaking his paw, he cried: "There's a fierce animal in there, and it's hurt me. Perhaps that's why mistress keeps me out of the wood!" And with his tail between his legs, he dashed for home.

"What a nuisance these noisy dogs are, disturbing my sleep!" cried Prickles the Hedgehog, as he rearranged his leaf and straw bed which Gip had upset. "I'm inclined to think he won't come here again."

And Gip certainty did not.

Amateur Racing Event

About 50,000 boys from the United States, Germany, Canada, and Alaska are constructing small coaster cars for the fourteenth annual All-American Soap Box Derby to be held in Akron, Ohio, on August 12. Called "the greatest amateur racing event in the world," it is expected to attract 100,000 spectators who will watch the boys compete for a four-year college scholarship and lesser awards.

The contestants ranging in ages from 11 to 15, spend months designing their motorless cars. Power is provided by gravity since the races are down paved grades. Each small wagon must be built by the boy driver at a minimum financial cost and in accordance with specified size and weight regulations.

Preliminary elimination races are run off in local contests. The winner of each local race then competes for the regional championship. For example, there will be three regional contests in Germany. One each will be held in the American, British, and French zones. The German finals will be held in Munich with the winner receiving a trip to the United States to compete against the American and Canadian champions.

As honoured guests of the City of Akron during Derby week-end, the champions from all competing nations will be entertained with parades, recreational programmes, and other events. The final race is on a three-lane concrete course, painted green to eliminate glare. It is 30 feet wide and 975.4 feet long. The starting grade is less than 16 per cent but it falls to a six per cent incline which enables the racers to reach a speed of slightly more than 30 miles an hour.

Balkan-ji-Bari only wishes that a thing of this kind should be done just for the sake of its own pleasure, and not for competition—for has not the competitions doomed the world? We may not all realise this today, but time is coming when we shall have to follow this adage—of doing a thing just for the sake of its own pleasure!

Balkan-ji Bari

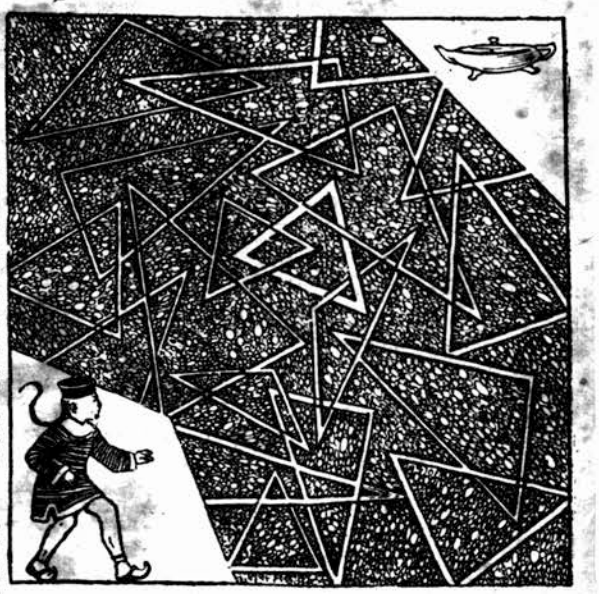
Two very important functions are coming shortly: Independence Day on the 15th August, and Balkan-ji-Bari Day (Birthday Anniversaries of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Annie Besant and the Balkan-ji-Bari) on the 1st October. The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari has decided that the different Units should celebrate the Independence Day individually, and as for the Balkan-ji-Bari Day, a nice joint programme is being arranged, and it will be announced shortly. Balkan-ji Bari centres throughout India will celebrate these functions splendidly and all boys and girls everywhere should make it a point to join them.

Those who have not yet joined the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—should try and get themselves enrolled in it as early as possible. Please send for your enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. He will be pleased to hear from you, and you will feel proud to have joined this Great Children's Brotherhood of our Mother Country

JAI HIND!

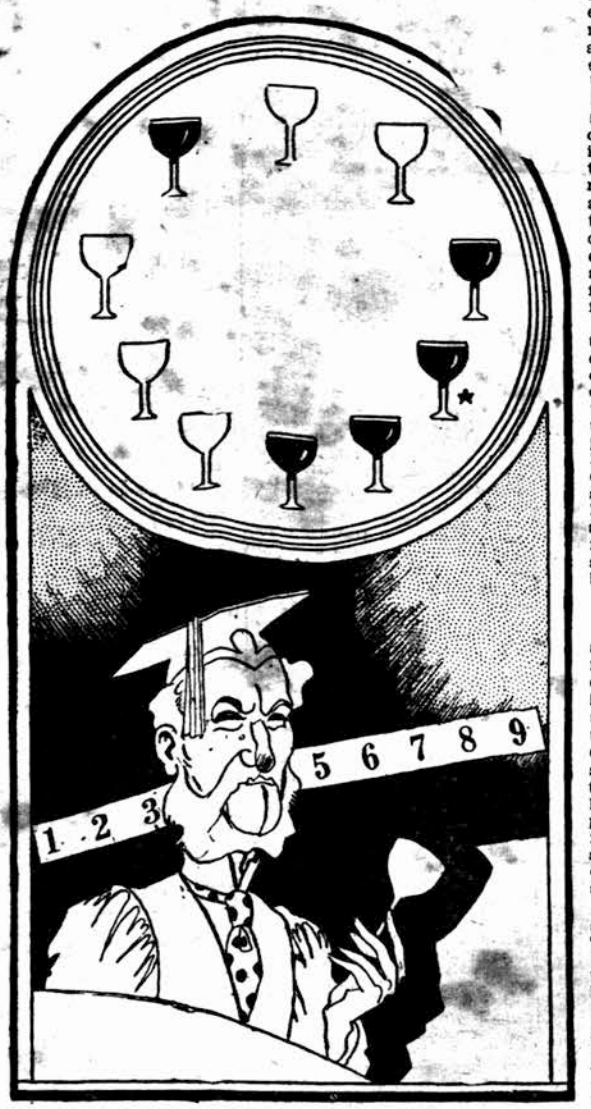
All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

ALLADIN'S LAMP



Here is Alladin going after the Lamp—Trace the path which he should follow—Of course, you should not cross any line, but take the straight course.

AN ARITHMETIC PROBLEM



The gentleman in cap and gown above is no brain truster; he's a professor in Mathematics who has thought out the following problem for his Summer School students: Find a way to eliminate all full glasses by counting them out. When you hit upon the right number, you can strike out a full glass every time you make your count. Start at the glass marked by a star. Proceed clockwise. Each time the count ends, eliminate that full glass; begin your next count from the glass next in line. By using this system, five complete counts will take out out the five full glasses.

The number which eliminates all full glasses is thirteen: Could you solve this correctly?